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Hamilton Public Library

Public Libraries Programme Review

Public Forum







PUBLIC LIBRARIES PROGRAMME REVIEW

PUBLIC FORUM

FINAL PROGRAMME

June 8, 1981

Brief  
Number

|                   |    |                                                            |                                                                                                                         |
|-------------------|----|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7:00 - 7:05 P.M.  |    | INTRODUCTION                                               | Mrs. Judith McAnanama,<br>Chief Librarian, H.P.L.;<br>Mr. R. Howitt,<br>Vice Chairman, S.C.R.L.S.;<br>Mr. Peter Barrow. |
| 7:05 - 7:15 P.M.  | 11 | INDUSTRY-EDUCATION COUNCIL<br>(Hamilton-Wentworth)         | Mr. Bob Phillips,<br>Executive Director.                                                                                |
| 7:15 - 7:25 P.M.  | 14 | HAMILTON PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD                              | Rabbi Bernard Baskin,<br>Board Member.                                                                                  |
| 7:25 - 7:35 P.M.  | 3  | BURLINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY<br>BOARD                         | Mr. Dave Trueman,<br>Board Member.                                                                                      |
| 7:35 - 7:45 P.M.  | 15 | HAMILTON-WENTWORTH ROMAN<br>CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD | Mr. Peter Burns,<br>Superintendent of Programs,<br>Development & Planning.                                              |
| 7:45 - 7:55 P.M.  | 21 | SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL<br>LIBRARY BOARD                    | Mr. R. Howitt,<br>Vice Chairman, S.C.R.L.S.                                                                             |
| 7:55 - 8:05 P.M.  | 12 | HAMILTON HISTORICAL BOARD                                  | Mr. Martin Lewis,<br>Director, Whitehern &<br>Dundurn Castle.                                                           |
| 8:05 - 8:15 P.M.  | 5  | <del>CARNEGIE GALLERY</del>                                | Mr. Brian Kelly,<br>President.                                                                                          |
| 8:15 - 8:25 P.M.  | 16 | MCMASTER UNIVERSITY                                        | Mr. Graham Hill,<br>Chief Librarian.                                                                                    |
| 8:25 - 8:35 P.M.  | 4  | CANADIAN CLUB                                              | Mr. Keith McIntyre,<br>President.                                                                                       |
|                   | 17 | MOHAWK COLLEGE OF APPLIED ARTS<br>& TECHNOLOGY             | Mr. Keith McIntyre,<br>President.                                                                                       |
| 8:35 - 8:45 P.M.  | 10 | HAMILTON BOARD OF EDUCATION                                | Dr. Harry Paiken,<br>Board Trustee.                                                                                     |
|                   | *  | *                                                          | *                                                                                                                       |
| 8:45 - 9:05 P.M.  |    | Coffee                                                     |                                                                                                                         |
|                   | *  | *                                                          | *                                                                                                                       |
| 9:05 - 9:55 P.M.  |    | IDEAS AND CONCERNS                                         | Mr. Peter Barrow                                                                                                        |
| 9:55 - 10:00 P.M. |    | THANK YOU and ADJOURN                                      | Mr. A. Meiklejohn,<br>Chairman, H.P.L.                                                                                  |





PUBLIC LIBRARIES PROGRAMME REVIEW

PUBLIC FORUM

HAMILTON CENTRAL LIBRARY

June 8th, 1981

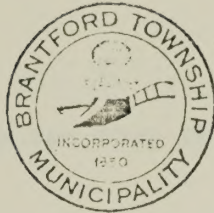
Briefs and Letters:

1. Brantford Township
2. The Council of Continuing Education for Brantford and Brant Council
3. Burlington Public Library
4. The Canadian Club, Hamilton
5. The Carnegie Gallery
6. Hamilton and District Chamber of Commerce
7. Dofasco Inc.
8. Dundas Public Library
9. Dundas Valley School of Art
10. Hamilton Board of Education
11. Industry Education Council
12. Hamilton Historical Board
13. Hamilton and Region Arts Council
14. Hamilton Public Library Board
15. Hamilton-Wentworth Roman Catholic Separate School Board
16. McMaster University
17. Mohawk College of Applied Arts and Technology.
18. Multi-Cultural Centre
19. Paris Public Library Board (WITHDRAWN - to be submitted to the Ministry)
20. Paris Public Library Staff
21. South Central Regional Library Board
22. Stelco Inc.
23. Tower Poetry Society
24. Wentworth Library Board
25. Westinghouse Canada Inc.
26. Six Nations Public Library
27. Wentworth County Board of Education
28. St. Joseph's Villa









P.O. BOX 1295  
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA  
N3T 5T6 519-756-7470

RECEIVED BY CHIEF  
LIBRARIAN

DATE 13/5/81

May 15, 1981

Hamilton Public Library  
55 York Boulevard  
Hamilton, Ontario  
L8P 3K1

Attention: Chief Librarian

Dear Sir or Madam:

RE: Public Libraries Program Review

The Brantford Township Library Board and Brantford Township Council wish to place before the public forum a resolution which was passed by the Township Council in November of 1980. This resolution represents the total input which the Council and the Library Board wish to make. The resolution is:

"WHEREAS public libraries should and do provide recreation as well as education; and,

WHEREAS recreational facilities are usually provided by municipalities on a partial user pay basis; and,

WHEREAS education is provided by municipalities and the province without direct cost to users; and,

WHEREAS under existing arrangements the assumption is that all of the library facility is for education and none of it for recreation therefore no charge is allowed to be made for using the facility.

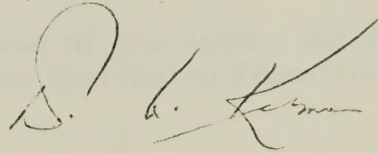
NOW THEREFORE this Council urges the Ministry of Culture and Recreation to allow municipalities to make charges for the use of library services so that a substantial portion of the library costs can be recovered from users and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Honourable Reuben Baetz, Minister of Culture and Recreation; to Robert Nixon, M.P.P. and to the Association of Municipalities of Ontario for consideration."





Would you please see that this resolution is placed before the public forum.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. A. Kelman". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "D." and last name "Kelman" clearly distinguishable.

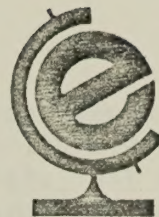
D. A. Kelman, C.A.  
Administrator  
Township of Brantford

jr





THE COUNCIL ON  
CONTINUING EDUCATION  
FOR BRANTFORD  
AND BRANT COUNTY



RECEIVED BY CHIEF #2  
12/1/81  
DATE 12/1/81

BRIEF TO: "The Public Forum" - Monday, June 8, 1981

May 15, 1981

This Brief will address itself to three of the issues which have particular relevance to the concerns of the Council on Continuing Education for Brantford and Brant County.

1. "A County System" and Cost-Effectiveness.

The Council believes that the best service requires a library unit of cost-efficient size. It occurs to us that the Brantford Library should represent the administrative centre for the system of County libraries which are at present receiving the attention of one regional staff coordinator.

The total population of the County just exceeds 100,000. One library board governing a closely networked group of libraries seems economically, although perhaps not politically, advantageous.

Considering the technology which is now impacting on the libraries, terminals in the County libraries connected to a central unit in Brantford seems cost-beneficial to the availability of computer cataloguing, on-line reference and the centralization and standardization of quality cataloguing techniques.

It will be many years before the small units could otherwise afford to participate in such advances.

As an aside, it would also seem possible to develop book depositories or small libraries in communities like Mount Pleasant which at present has no such service.

2. Accessibility

The Council gives its unqualified recognition to libraries as the most significant of all adult education institutions in Ontario. With the emphasis some libraries place on children's services to the detriment of adult services, we are sometimes a little anxious. However, the process of learning to use libraries must be cultivated early in life, therefore, the investment in time is likely wise.

We cannot over-emphasize the growing dependence of the general populace on library service which is well placed geographically and is an inviting and pleasant experience for the user.

The Council believes that all "traditional" library services should be free to the user.

In saying that, we recognize that traditions are being made right now and what is today the state of the art will tomorrow be traditional. On-line reference is probably a good example of such a new "tradition" in the making.

EDUCATION INFORMATION CENTRE

16 Market Street, P.O. Box 113, Brantford, Ontario. (519) 753-3171





That being as it may, requirements of users which expend large amounts of staff time in unusual searching or researching, inter-library loans, photocopying, equipment borrowing, and deposits on expensive materials, all seem to make sense as charges and are not considered, in our minds, as prohibitive or unfair.

### 3. Governance

The Council wishes to record only one point, namely, that of concern regarding the replacement of Library Boards by Committees of Council.

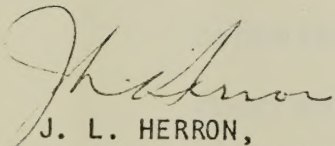
We do not believe that the change represents any basic problem. We are assured that librarians have been persuasive enough to have trained all potential politicians in a lively and active respect for library needs and services.

However, in those instances where the librarians have been less than successful in their endeavours, we would note that popular control of politicians occurs only every two years.

By the time the public responds to a slowly eroded library service, the damage could be irreparable.

### IN SUMMATION,

Library service must be responsive, accessible, and cost-effective. But more essentially, it must "be"!

  
J. L. HERRON,  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.





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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The lack of a National Information Policy has weakened the ability of the Provinces to draw up provincial network plans for their libraries. A national policy should provide the framework within which libraries, as information providers will operate in the future. Matters which should receive priority in such a plan are mentioned. Although some of these issues are receiving some attention in isolation there has been no attempt to see them as parts of a cohesive information policy. The brief urges the Program Review to make representations to the Federal Government explaining the importance of a National Information Policy to the future activities of Ontario's libraries.

THE BOARD  
BURLINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Speaker - Mr. David Trueman





# THE NEED FOR A NATIONAL INFORMATION POLICY

## A BRIEF TO THE PROGRAM REVIEW

PUBLIC FORUM, HAMILTON

June 8, 1981

Canadian libraries have become deeply involved in the electronic transfer of information. This involvement has made our future pathway very clear - we must continue with further involvement in electronic communication which ties us to a smooth-running coast to coast network. Such a network will be exceedingly difficult to establish without the formulation of a National Information Policy, for computer to computer interfacing cannot be effectively implemented without the establishment of standards for software as well as conventions governing the format and timing of message exchange between computers.

Librarians are concerned about who shall have access to information, who shall supply information, and the right of every citizen to free access. We believe, for example, that an information policy should designate libraries as information and referral centres for the free use of information resources. It is not clear at present in anyone's mind, least of all the minds of Federal and Provincial civil servants, that libraries are the proper custodians of government information. This was made obvious in the past two years by attempts to limit our service as government information providers in order to cut expenses. A clear policy could save this battle from being fought again and again.





As for freedom of access, the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Service has provided wording which can serve our purposes as well as those of our neighbours to the South -

"Whereas, a free democratic society depends on a fully informed citizenry, and

"Whereas, all citizens must be provided information which is objective, timely and reliable, and

"Whereas, no citizen should be restricted from access to information by the imposition of fees. Therefore be it resolved, that a National Information Policy be studied and implemented which would:

(1) guarantee all citizens equal and full access to publicly funded library information services; and

(2) ensure that government agencies at all levels work together to make available all new and existing library and information services to the maximum extent possible; and

(3) protect the privacy of all segments of our society including personal privacy, economic privacy and national security; and

(4) reaffirm the local control over the selection and purchase of library materials."

Ownership of data bases is becoming a very muddy area in the absence of a national policy. Much of the information currently available in data bases was originally produced by





publicly funded sources - government agencies, universities, foundations, etc. Unless there are restrictions on who shall supply access to these data bases, they may well be taken over by non-Canadian firms which may then charge us dearly for our own information. There is also the question of whether data bases should be controlled by private or public enterprise. Probably they should be sponsored in both sectors and protected from foreign infringement. At present Canada has one public source, (CAN/OLE) and one privately owned, (QL). Both are inclined to be overlooked by Canadian information seekers when the data bases they supply are duplicated by American firms - Lockheed, Orbit, etc. If control of information is taken over completely by large private interests at home or abroad, the consequences for Canadians could be serious. With millions invested in the new communications industry these companies would establish our information policy and would surely put an end to free information.

One of Canada's latest gifts to the world of technology, Telidon, has been called "a solution looking for a problem". The inclusion of libraries across Ontario in the Telidon Field Trials has been encouraging. The results of this inclusion will, of course, undergo serious evaluation at a later date. Such shortcomings as are presently apparent (the limited access to the information through the "tree structure", the small number of "pages" capable of transmission through the broadcast mode, the limited interactive abilities through the broadcast mode, etc) seem to suggest that videotex service will not replace public libraries as information centres. However, libraries should be actively





encouraged to support the development of this technology through special grants for provision of information input, screening, editing, and monitoring of the videotex service.

The potential provided by our new communication technology for vastly greater dissemination of information imposes the obligation for much greater insistence on accuracy and reliability! For example, Prestel, the British videotex systems, does not at present require information providers to distinguish between advertising and other information. We hope that Telidon will not be allowed to be equally remiss, or its reliability will come under attack. As for accuracy - small mistakes, when promulgated on this magnitude, will be difficult to tolerate. How will sloppy input be penalized if not through government regulations?

Educators have made use of an automated learning system in the schools for about ten years known as CAL (computer assisted learning). They can see the possibility of linking CAL with Telidon to gain Telidon's graphic advantages and also wider distribution. Again, the software problems, not yet overcome in Telidon, are impeding this implementation. Should all access problems be overcome however, self-instruction on videotex for illiterate adults is an even more exciting application. The biggest challenge we face in teaching adults to read is their reticence and shame in admitting their problem. Interactive Telidon could provide self-instruction with complete privacy. Who will take responsibility for the necessary programming which will cure this blight on our democratic society?

Much is happening of a research and investigative nature which can contribute to a final cohesive policy. For example:





- The Department of Communications commissioned work on keyword indexing at the University of Montreal this past winter. The results were exhibited at Videotex '81, and proved that keyword indexing can be done. Further refinements will surely be carried on.

- The National Library published a report a few months ago, "The Context of Interconnection for a Nation-wide Bibliographic Network," by Edwin Buchinski and Mazharul Islam, describing their project which focuses on computer/communication protocols for bibliographic data interchange.

- The Federal Government has recently set up a task force on transborder data flow.

- The personal privacy issue has been parcelled to the Department of Justice for recommendations.

The above are only those activities which have come to our attention. Since all are proceeding in isolation it would be easy to miss what is happening in any particular area. It seems imperative that these matters be bonded as integral parts of a national information plan leading to a policy. Or perhaps the policy should precede the plan?

There are other areas which cry out for some policy guidelines - control of Cable TV, satellite access, publishing subsidies, copyright, etc. All of these issues grow in importance as technology advances, and these advances are happening at an alarming rate. They are especially alarming in the absence of





national policy.

What does a National Information Policy have to do with Ontario's Program Review of public libraries? Just as no municipality can provide independently a complete library service today, neither can a province consider itself a closed entity. There is much talk about the problem of "data flow" across our Southern national boundary. There should also be concern about improving our data flow from east to west and vice versa. Our new library act will have to give heed to this new situation where no province is an island. Furthermore, you don't move your furniture into your house before it's built. Our provincial government should be vocal about the need for national policy and it's not a matter that can be overlooked by the Program Review with impunity.

The Board  
Burlington Public Library

May 1981







#4  
BY CHIEF  
IAN

c/o Mohawk College of Applied  
Arts and Technology,  
P. O. Box 2034,  
Hamilton, Ontario.  
L8N 3T2

May 28, 1981

Mrs. J. McAnanama,  
Chief Librarian,  
Hamilton Public Library,  
55 York Boulevard,  
Hamilton, Ontario.  
L8R 3K1

Dear Mrs. McAnanama:

Thank you for your recent letter inviting our Club to participate in the Provincial review of public libraries. We would like to respond with the following comments and suggestions.

According to our constitution and by-laws, one of the objects of The Canadian Club of Hamilton "shall be to encourage an interest in Canadian public and cultural affairs". In 1979, our Club established a Canadian Authors Award to be presented each year to a Canadian author who, in the judgment of the Academy of Canadian Writers, has published his or her first significant contribution to Canadian literature. While we do not normally include presentation of briefs to public forums as part of our endeavours, I was directed by the Executive and Board of Directors to make the following brief statement.

IN LINE WITH THE ABOVE OBJECTIVE OF OUR CLUB, WE FEEL THAT THE LOCAL LIBRARIES SHOULD CONTINUE WITH THE ACCUMULATION OF CANADIAN MATERIALS AND THAT THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD ENCOURAGE SUCH PURCHASE OF CANADIAN MATERIALS, BOTH BY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF POLICIES AND THE PROVISION OF FUNDING, TO FOSTER THE UNDERSTANDING AND KNOWLEDGE OF CANADIAN CULTURE.

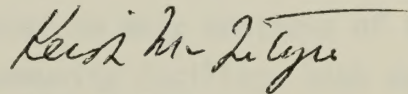




IN ADDITION, WE FEEL THAT THERE SHOULD BE PROVISION TO ENABLE LOCAL LIBRARIES TO STAY ABREAST OF TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES WHICH MAY BE REQUIRED TO REACH THIS GOAL (AUDIO-VISUAL EQUIPMENT, ARCHIVES, ETC.). THE ACCESSIBILITY OF SUCH INFORMATION, PARTICULARLY TO YOUNG PEOPLE, IS FELT TO BE OF IMPORTANCE IN DETERMINING THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARIES.

We do appreciate having the opportunity to consider our present library services, as stimulated by your request. We wish you success in this review process and in the formulation of new policies and procedures to update and improve a vital community service.

Yours sincerely,



Keith McIntyre,  
President.  
The Canadian Club of Hamilton

(On behalf of the Board of  
Directors)

KLM/pm

cc: Mrs. S. Nesbitt,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
The Canadian Club of Hamilton



THE  
CARNEGIE  
GALLERY

THE CARNEGIE GALLERY  
10 KING STREET WEST  
DUNDAS, ONTARIO L9H 1T7  
627-4265



May 29, 1981

A Brief Submitted To The Ontario Public Library Review

Section 1. The Library and the Community

- 1a. The traditional role of the library is to ensure the circulation of books and provide an information and reference service. However to many sections of the community the local public library represents a community facility, both as a meeting place and social center. eg. Local groups use the library facilities for their meetings: Senior citizens use it as a social center and extension of their home.
- 1b. The library has a programming facility either on its own or with other community groups, as shown by reports of concerts, demonstrations, displays, and organised expeditions to places of interest. Of particular note are the programs organised by the libraries during holiday time for the school children.
- 1c. In some cases the library may present programming on a "one-time only" basis only to find the activity adopted on a continuing basis by another institution or in other instances the library may programme on a continuing basis in association with another community organization.

Section 2. The Carnegie Gallery

- 2a. The Carnegie Gallery evolved from a 'Craft Carnival' project held in late 1979, organised by a "Friends of the Library" group for the purpose of raising funds to repair the front entrance to the old Dundas Public Library building. This project was a co-operative one involving the library and the community.





2b. This fund raising project was so successful, bringing to the fore a wealth of local talent, that it was decided to form a non-profit organization which would promote the work of local artists and craftsmen by means of a gallery facility, to be housed in the vacant old library premises. Early in 1980, the Dundas Art and Craft Association was incorporated and its facility was named The Carnegie Gallery.

2c. What does the Carnegie Gallery seek to accomplish?

The Carnegie Gallery seeks to promote the work of local artists and craftsmen and to serve the community by the organization of exhibitions, demonstrations, workshops, film shows; Also to provide a facility for viewing art and crafts in Dundas and to establish a link between the artists and the local schools, as well as the community at large.

### Section 3 The Library and the Gallery

3a. The Gallery has benefited immeasurably from the support of the Dundas Public Library, through both the provision of a splendid venue for its activities, and advice of the library's administrative staff.

Some of the activities which typify the co-operative relationship between the Gallery and the Library are

1980 Cactus Festival - Dundas Library co-sponsored a childrens' painting session to help decorate the Festival.

1980 Nursery School Art- Exhibition co-sponsored by Dundas Library. Celebrated Year of the Child.

Schola Cantorum Choir- Christmas Carol service co-sponsored by Dundas Library

Art In Action- Series of demonstrations of crafts, funded by Canada Council.

The demonstrations are running from January to the end of June 1981. Only made possible with the full support of the Dundas Library.

3b. It is apparent that joint programming activities such as those carried out by the Carnegie Gallery and the Dundas Public Library meet a particular need.





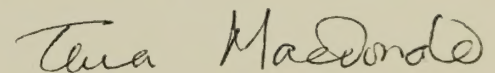
When the community institutions and organizations work co-operatively towards a common goal, the potential for success is magnified greatly, and the whole community benefits.

3c. We should like to propose that increased programme funding be given to libraries in order that some or all of the following recommendations may be implemented

- a. To establish an Art Rental Service.
- b. To establish courses of craft classes for adults and children
- c. To mount exhibitions and displays in alternative spaces. eg. Local schools, Senior citizen centers.
- d. To mount displays and hold events in co-operation with local organizations and institutions. eg. Pre-School art display in the Carnegie Gallery.

3d. What we should like to emphasize in this brief is that with more funding available a closer link between the community, the library, and local organizations could be achieved with even more success than has been accomplished so far. Also that given more funds, a larger section of the community could be involved in all the diverse activities that are made possible when all the groups concerned have a common goal - the promotion of cultural activities.

Respectfully Submitted:



Tina Macdonald



List of Executive Members

Brian Kelly- President

Roger Curry

Karen Grasley

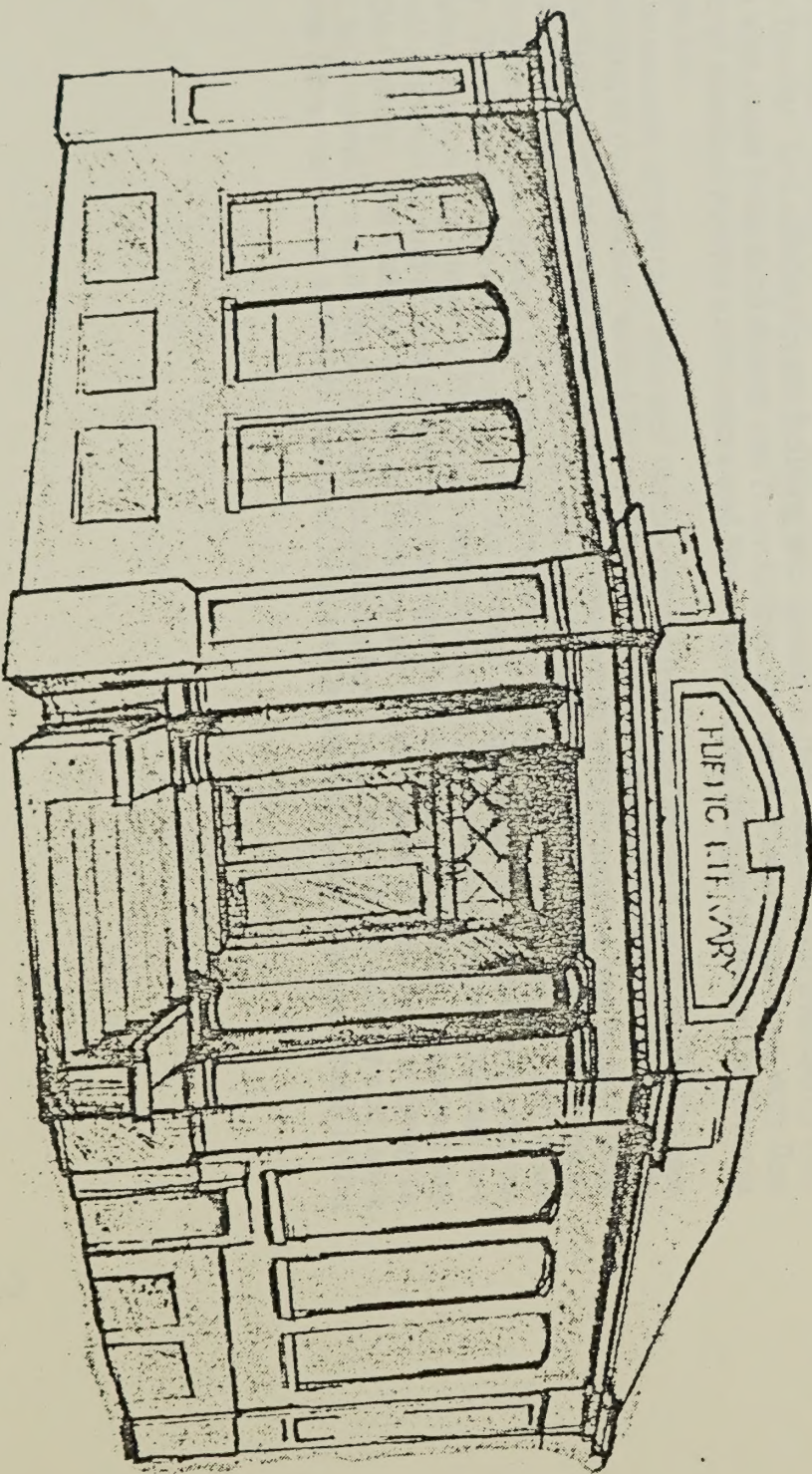
Bob Edmonds

Carol Ruggles





The Carnegie Gallery.







One of the objects of the Dundas Art and Craft Association, which operates the Carnegie Gallery, is to increase public awareness of the creative arts. With this in mind, the Association has produced this book which we hope will introduce some of our area artists and craftspeople to the public.

The Carnegie Gallery is located in the Carnegie Library Building in the heart of downtown Dundas. Dundas' first official library building was opened in 1910, built on a lot donated by Col. Grafton with funds from local donors and from Andrew Carnegie. The structure is a very fine example of classical revival architecture and has recently been designated under the Ontario Heritage Act.

In the summer of 1979 the Childrens' library moved from the Carnegie Building into the new main building of the Dundas Public Library. The Carnegie Gallery had its roots in the Carnegie Craft Carnival which operated from October to December in 1979. Its purpose was to raise funds for the Dundas Public Library for the rebuilding of the steps to the Carnegie Library. Some of those involved in the venture felt that Dundas needed and would support an art and craft Gallery. The Dundas area is fortunate to be the home of many outstanding artists and artisans with strong community support. The group formed a non-profit corporation, the Dundas Art and Craft Association, and rented part of the Carnegie Building from the Library to operate the Carnegie Gallery. The Gallery opened in January 1980 with a show of the work of Douglas Moore. Subsequently a number of special exhibitions have been held in the Gallery and there are plans for a variety of activities designed to promote interest in the arts and crafts in the area.





# Year of growth for Carnegie Gallery

Dear Editor:

The Carnegie Gallery would like to thank the people of Dundas for their warm support this year. We hope we have brought the Arts and Crafts closer to you while promoting a better understanding of the skills included in such works. We wish to thank the Canada Council for their help in providing funds for the Arts and Crafts demonstrations offered free of charge to the people of Dundas in 1981.

In kind collaboration with the Dundas Public Library, we will continue to provide as many community activities as possible for the enjoyment and betterment of the people of Dundas.

Here is a list of the numerous activities organized by the Carnegie Gallery since its opening.

## Directors of the Carnegie Gallery

January, 1980

- The Carnegie Gallery opens as a non-profit outlet for local artists and craftsmen. Tina McDonald was hired as co-ordinator.

February, 1980

- The opening exhibition "Works on Paper" by Douglas Moore drew over 200 people and proved to be a success.

March, 1980

- Exhibition by M&M Fashions.

- The first general meeting was held. The constitution guidelines were approved, the executive was elected and Incorporation procedures begun. Catherine Gibbon was elected President.

- The lease for the 1980 year was approved by the Library board and subsequently approved by Dundas Town Council.

April, 1980

- Exhibition by Gundas Robez "Works in Glass".

May, 1980

- Exhibition "Porcelain, Fashion and Fibre" by Carol Ruggles, Britt Holstrum, and Lynne Tree.

June, 1980

- Exhibition co-sponsored with Dundas School of Art. This successful exhibition was organized with the help of Sarah Link.

- A Canada Council Grant was approved to produce a book on Gallery members.

- Another Canada Council Grant to run a series of demonstrations throughout 1981, was also approved.

July, 1980

- Three local area students were hired with Canada Council funds to put together a book on the Gallery members.

August, 1980

- Cactus Festival - a display of the members' work was organized while the Dundas Library co-sponsored a children's painting session to help decorate the festival.

September, 1980

- Exhibition "Etchings" by Shannon Kyles and Helen Ness.

- A second co-ordinator was hired part-time.

October, 1980

- Exhibition "Joie de Vivre" by Cara Perry (Weaving), Louise Emond-Bourhis (Leather) and Helen Brink (Pottery).

November, 1980

- The Exhibition "Glass Roots" by Karen Grasley and Bob Edmonds (stained glass).

- Exhibition "Nursery School Art" co-sponsored by the Dundas Public Library to celebrate the Year of the Child. This exhibition was especially successful with the children, who were very pleased to see their creations up in a gallery.

December, 1980

- Exhibition "Winter Festival", a group exhibition of the Gallery's members.

- Christmas Tree decoration party for children, co-sponsored by the Dundas Public Library.

- The Schola Cantorum Choir gave a well-attended Christmas Carol Service at the Gallery, co-sponsored by the Dundas Public Library.

January, 1981

- The "Arts in Action" demonstrations sponsored by the Canada Council (Explorations Grant) was launched by Sally Glanville who demonstrated silk-screen techniques.

- Due to the departure for England of the President, Catherine Gibbon, Louise Emond-Bourhis and Brian Kelly assumed the presidency.

February, 1981

- Exhibition "Alice in Wonderland" by Patricia Ballard (collagraphy).

- Demonstration by Karen Grasley in Stained Glass.

- Demonstration by Roger Curry in Lapidary and Silver Jewelry.

- Exhibition "Fantasies in Fabric" by the Weaver's Guild.

- Film night series begins, co-sponsored by the Library, free admission.

We are now incorporated as The Dundas Art and Craft Association.

## Activities To Come In 1981

March 1981

- Exhibition "Paintings" by Stan Hughes. Continuing demonstrations by: Yvonne Racine (tapestry); Emma Smith (Spinning); Lora Jacobs (weaving); Carol Ruggles (pottery); Pam Norman (french dye).

April 1981

- Exhibition "Designer Crafts", a show organized by the Hamilton and Region Arts Council featuring Contemporary Crafts of the Hamilton and Area Region. Continuing demonstrations by: Ankaret Dean (weaving wearable Art); Patricia Ballard (collagraphy); Wesley Bates (Wood Engraving: The Art and the Craft); Cathy Brewster (Pottery).

May 1981

- Exhibition "Meet the Artists and Artisans Night" by all the Members of the Carnegie Gallery. Continuing demonstrations by: Stuart Smith (Sculptor in Wood and Metal); Sarah Link (Pottery); Mavis Ehlert (Sculpting); Lynne Tree (Weaving). Continuing demonstrations by: Margaret Wallace (Fabric Painting); Helen Brink (Pottery). Further exhibitions are planned for the autumn.





2 examples  
of our  
demonstrators  
'handouts'

ART IN ACTION

Canada Council  
Grant.

Help of the  
Dundas Library.



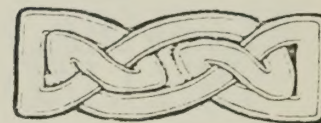


Yvonne Racine

OFF LOOM WEAVING TECHNIQUES

THE CARNEGIE GALLERY  
10 KING STREET WEST  
DUNDAS, ONTARIO L9H 1T7  
627-4265

THE  
CARNEGIE  
GALLERY

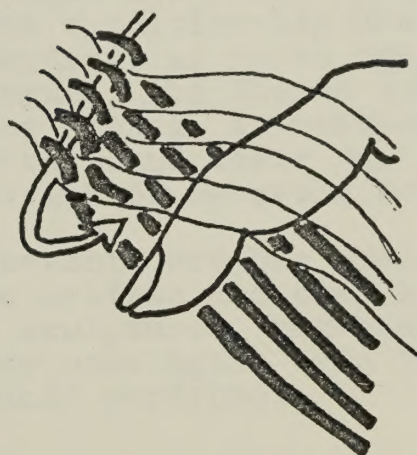


Finger weaving

1. First shed

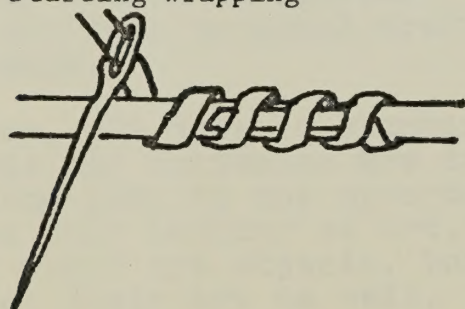


2. Opposite shed

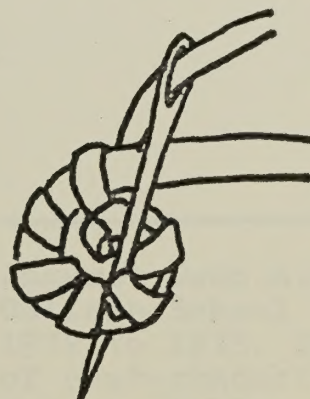


Wrapping & coiling

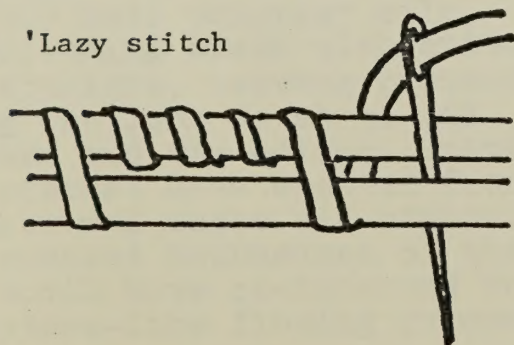
1. Starting wrapping



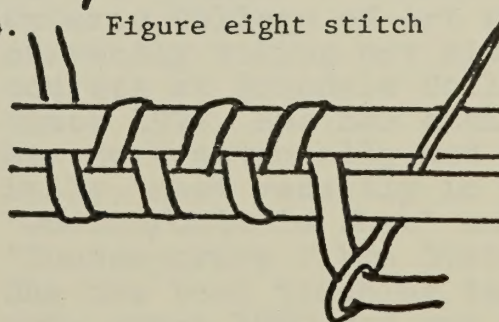
2. Starting to coil



3. 'Lazy stitch



4. Figure eight stitch



ART IN ACTION demonstrations made possible by a Canada Council grant and with the help of the Dundas Library

11/11/11

THE UNIVERSITY OF  
THE SOUTH PACIFIC  
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION  
SUVA, FIJI

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC

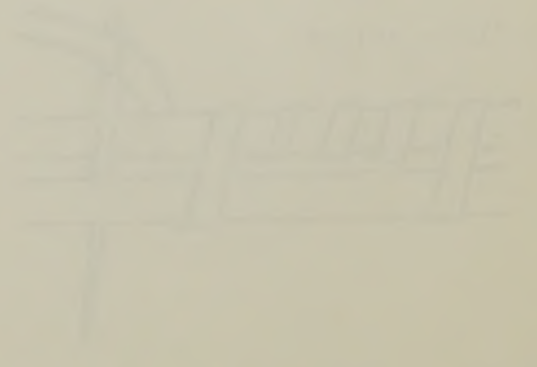
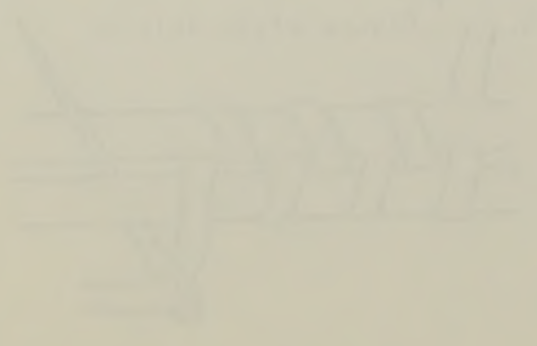
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

SUVA, FIJI



SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

SUVA, FIJI



THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC  
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION  
SUVA, FIJI





## WEARABLE ART

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Since Adam first discovered the fig leaf, man has used ingenuity and skill to adorn himself with clothing for purposes of modesty and protection. As he progressed towards the 20th century this skill gradually changed from a primitive form to the highly sophisticated technological fashion world. With this change, society ceased to consider clothing as a personal creative challenge.

However, all this is changing. Artists and craftsmen are taking a second look at the opportunity of not only looking at art, or using their art objects, but wearing their art as well. Wearable art has arrived.

This form of expression has found its way into painting silk, embellishing cloth with stitchery and applique, weaving garments using the loom to shape add pattern and mix colour. Knitting and crochet have escaped from the traditional socks and afghans and the ancient techniques of tie-dye and batik have re-appeared in sculpture-like flowing garments.

While the decoration of fabric has been attracting attention, so too has the design of handcrafted garments. To cut, dart and shape beautiful fabric has become unnecessary, and the artist-craftsman is turning back to the

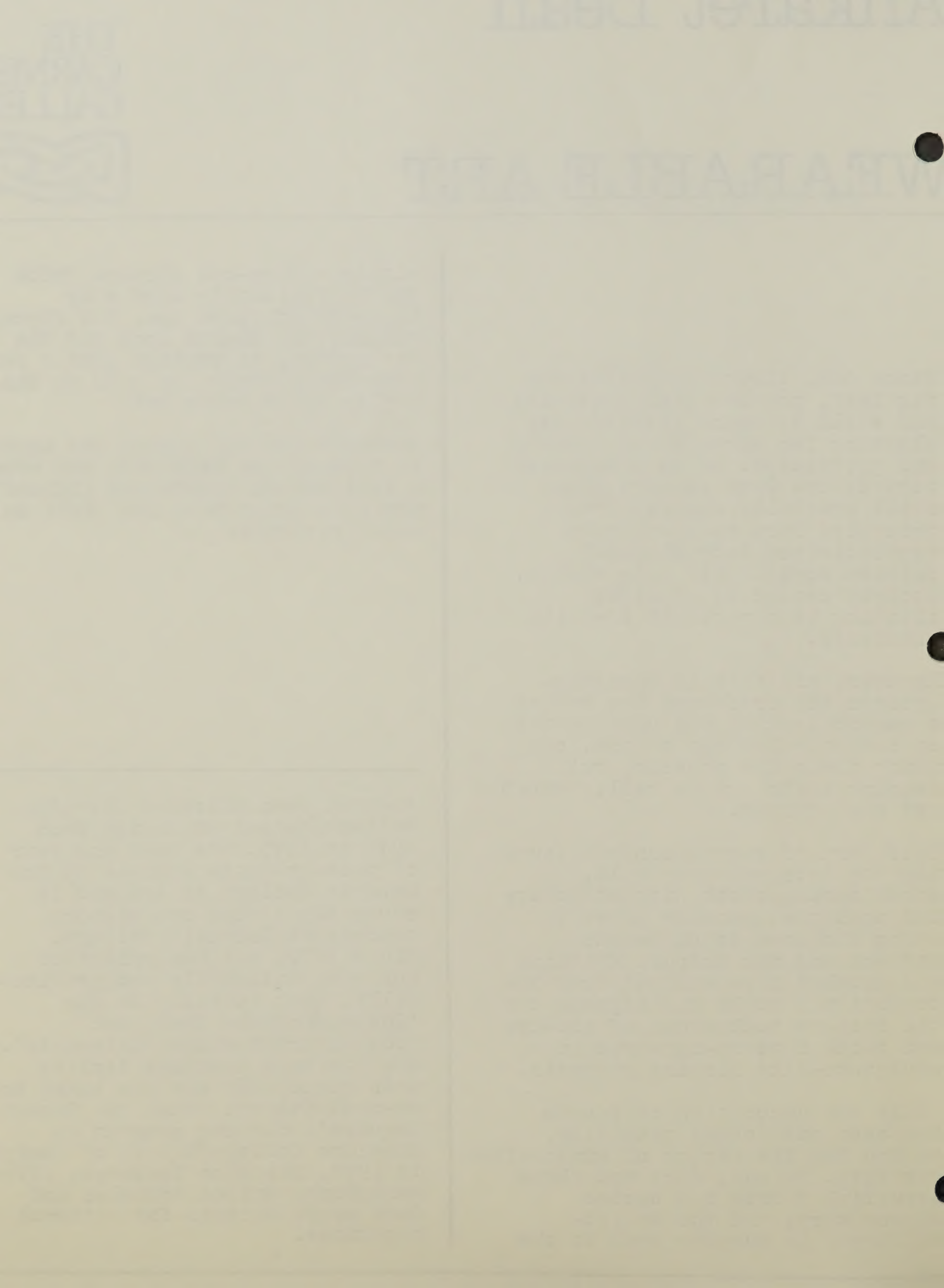
simple square-cut garment which was traditionally used many hundreds of years ago. The Japanese kimono, the Sherpa coat and the bog jacket, to mention just a few, have found their way back to the styles of wearable art.

Wearable art has opened new doors to artists and craftsmen and even a sculptured, rug-hooked figleaf may once again take its place in mans' wardrobe.

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Ankaret Dean attended Sheridan College/School of Design from 1972 to 1975. She took one year of post-graduate studies at the Ontario College of Art and is currently taking art history courses at Brindale College. Since 1972, she has exhibited her work nationally and provincially, most recently in the 'Quebec/Ontario Show' and 'Contemporary Fibre Statements'. She has been teaching textile arts since 1969 and was asked to co-ordinate and teach the Community Service's weaving program at Sheridan College/School of Design in 1977. She also lectures, gives workshops, writes articles and does craft designs for national magazines.





2

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Bibliography:

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Cut My Coat  
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1243 N. Torrosa Ave., Los Angeles  
CA 91403 1973

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Grasty Rd., RFD #7, Baltimore MD  
21208 1979

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ART IN ACTION demonstrations  
are made possible by a grant  
from The Canada Council and  
with the help of the Dundas  
Public Library.







# The Hamilton & District Chamber of Commerce

100 KING ST. W., SUITE 830, HAMILTON, CANADA L8P 1A2 PHONE (416) 522-1151

#6

June 4, 1981.

Mr. Peter Bassnett,  
Executive Co-Ordinator,  
Public Library Review,  
Ministry of Culture and Recreation.

Dear Mr. Bassnett:

The Hamilton and District Chamber of Commerce is made up of 875 companies which represent 1,800 individual members from the business community of Hamilton and District.

We would consider the library services from a business point of view and this will be the thrust of our letter.

Since the new Hamilton Central Library opened, a review of material and availability of information was conducted by our Finance and Taxation Committee. It was found most of the needs of the business community were filled by the Business Reference Library. Our Committee have been on a tour of the business section and were given an outline searching demonstration on the mini computer. The looseleaf services on Taxation, Labour Law and Commercial Law were also stressed.

One area which was missing was current wage rates and we were told these documents would cost money and were not budgeted for.

The small businessman cannot afford such documents, but may be willing to pay a small service fee if made available. We feel some survey of business asking what services they require and would be willing to pay for should be made.

A very close look at the budget allotted to the Business portion of all libraries should be taken as the viability of a whole community must relate to the small businessman and his existence as well as the other many facets the library encompasses.

We feel you are already responding to the electronic impact on information and more and more information can be obtained by means of mini computers.

The  
Harrison & Dwyer  
Chamber  
of Commerce



June 1, 1911

Mr. Peter Bennett,  
Executive Director,  
Public Library Board,  
Ministry of Culture and Education.

Dear Mr. Bennett:

The Harrison and Dwyer Chamber of Commerce is made up  
of 275 companies which represent 1,500 industrial workers  
from the business community of Harrison and District.

We would consider the library services from a business point  
of view and this will be the content of our letter.

Since the new Harrison Central Library opened, a review of  
material and availability of information has been made by  
our Finance and Taxation Committee. It was found that of  
the needs of the business community were filled in the  
Business Reference Library. Our Committee have been in a room  
of the business section and were given an outline regarding  
demonstration in the main section. The business services  
on Taxation, Labor Law and Commercial Law were also reviewed.

One area which was missing was material on legal cases and we  
could these documents would cost money and were not adequate  
for.

The small businessmen cannot afford such documents, but they  
be willing to pay a small fee for the use of the library. We  
feel some survey of business needs and services that  
reports and would be willing to pay for would be made.

A very close look at the budget allotted to the business  
portion of all libraries should be taken as the library  
of a whole community must refer to the small businessman and  
his interests as well as the other many factors the library  
manages.

We feel you are already responding to the situation's aspect  
on information and have our own information can be obtained  
by means of such reports.

Mr. Peter Bassnett

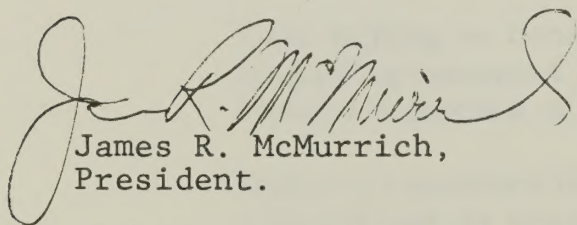
- 2 -

June 2, 1981

Cost effective strategies must be considered and perhaps small "user fees" for certain areas i.e. computer information, business material searches, wage information, etc. could be implemented.

We commend the libraries in our District and feel they do co-operate with the business community to the best of their ability under certain budget constraints.

Sincerely,



James R. McMurrich,  
President.

JRM:jb





RECEIVED BY CHIEF  
LIBRARIAN

#7

DATE 2/6/81

Dofasco Inc., P.O. Box 460, Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3J5, Telephone (416) 544-3761

Alan B. Goddard  
Director -  
Communications and Public Affairs

June 1, 1981

Dear Mrs. McAnanama:

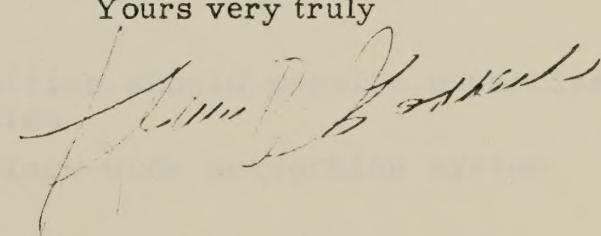
I am writing on behalf of Messrs. Sherman and Rahilly regarding comment in connection with the Province of Ontario's Review of Public Libraries.

Dofasco considers the resources of the Hamilton Public Library and its branches an important asset, both to the Company and to the community. When we receive requests for information on our own industry, we frequently suggest that (to supplement the information which we provide) the inquirer should visit the Hamilton Public Library where further extensive reference material for all ages may be found.

Our internal Dofasco library system turns to the reference resources of the Hamilton Public Library for information on a frequent basis. Our librarians tell me that good personal contacts are maintained with your staff through frequent meetings.

We feel the Hamilton Public Library is doing an excellent job of filling a very real need in this community.

Yours very truly



Mrs. Judith McAnanama  
Chief Librarian  
Hamilton Public Library  
55 York Blvd.  
HAMILTON, Ontario L8R 3K1

copies to: F. H. Sherman, T. F. Rahilly  
H. G. Wilson, M. Gucma





## Summary

1. Introduction.
2. Statistics concerning operation of Dundas Public Library.
3. Local Library Boards:
  - (a) prefer to operate as a citizen appointed board
  - (b) recommend all board appointments be made by municipal council with no limitation on re-appointment
  - (c) Non-operating boards and small library boards should amalgamate with a larger public or county library system
4. Community Information Centres:
  - (a) should be established as part of library information services
  - (b) close liaison should be developed between libraries and existing information centres
  - (c) funding for successful information centres should continue
5. Regional Library Systems:
  - (a) strongly recommend retention of regional library system in a strengthened and financially improved role
  - (b) regions should be reduced to a viable number, but no limitation on services
  - (c) regional library board members should be appointed by member libraries.
6. Resource Libraries:
  - (a) all libraries should be considered resource libraries, therefore, do not endorse designation or funding of special resource libraries
7. Provincial Library Branch:
  - (a) should provide strong leadership and a strong lobby for libraries at the provincial level
  - (b) new act should safeguard libraries from government interference
8. Networking:
  - (a) Network Development Office should provide expertise on automation for libraries
  - (b) should establish province-wide networking system
9. Funding:
  - (a) direct per capita grants to local libraries should be adjusted for inflation, made only to operating library boards and have built-in accountability factors
  - (b) Capital grants should be available to libraries
  - (c) regional library systems should be adequately funded by the province.
  - (d) provincial library branch should be funded sufficiently to carry out its expanded role





*Brief  
to  
Ontario Public Libraries Programme Review  
from  
Dundas Public Library Board*

The Dundas Public Library Board is committed to provision of responsible and responsive library service based on the needs and priorities of our community. This Board believes that equal access to all types of library resources throughout Ontario should be provided through adequate funding and a strong influential Provincial Library Branch.

As a "small" medium-sized library serving a population of just under 20,000, Dundas is financially well-supported by the municipal council in Dundas. In 1980 council provided 83% of our total budget of \$377,000.00. Our total 1980 per capital expenditure was \$19.50. In 1979 the Town of Dundas ranked fifty-sixth in its relative wealth, yet was third in its local library per capita support. In addition we receive services from South Central Regional Library System which in 1979 were valued in excess of \$5,000.00. Our library usage is very heavy. In 1980 our circulation was 229,749 or 11.9 per capita. 66% of our population are registered library users and some 3,000 borrowers from Hamilton and Wentworth County are also serviced.

Local Library Boards:

The Dundas Public Library Board prefers to remain an independent autonomous board. We recognize the advantages of dealing with a larger population base, but feel these can be obtained co-operatively through regional and county library systems. We also prefer to operate under a citizen appointed board, rather than under a committee of council. However, it would be more appropriate for all appointments to be made by the municipal council. This ensures library board accountability to the local council. We do not see the need to limit the terms of board members. In our experience turnover of board members is sufficient, and continuity in board policies and procedures is very important. Limitation of term of office might not always provide this continuity.

Non-operating boards should amalgamate with larger public or county library systems. Very small libraries, especially those serving a population under 5,000 should be encouraged to join county library systems, and financial incentives should be provided to encourage them to do so.





### Community Information Centres:

Just as library needs and services vary from community to community so will the format of the community information centre.

In areas where these centres have not already been established or are not operating successfully, they should become part of the regular library information service.

Those community information centres that now exist and are operating satisfactorily, should develop a close liason with the local library in order to prevent duplication of service. Provincial government funding for these centres should also continue.

### Regional Library Systems:

The Dundas Library Board strongly recommends the retention of the regional library system in a strengthened and financially improved role.

Our library has benefited tremendously through its co-operation and participation in South Central Regional Library System. South Central has provided leadership, working co-operatively with member libraries to plan and support a high standard of library service. The value of the regional library system lies in this co-operation with its member libraries, its seeding of new services and its preventing duplication of services. Without the help of South Central this library could not possibly offer the variety of services which we do.

The fourteen library regions should be reviewed with the idea of reducing them to a viable number. The services of the regional library should not be limited, but geared to size and the needs of its community libraries. Co-ordination of co-operative efforts, contracting for services from other libraries or organizations, co-ordination of networking and inter-library loan service, facilitating inter-library communication and providing professional consultants are some of the areas in which regional libraries could act effectively. Each regional library system should be accountable to a board appointed by its member libraries. The boards would in turn be responsible to the Library Branch of the Provincial Government.

### Resource Libraries:

If the concept of equal access to all library materials in the province is acknowledged, then all libraries become resource libraries, and better utilization of all collections becomes feasible. We, therefore, do not see the need to establish designated resource libraries, nor to reimburse resource libraries for their services, except on a contractual basis for services provided to a regional library system.







### Provincial Library Branch:

The provincial library branch should provide strong leadership and be capable of lobbying with the provincial government in the best interests of all public libraries. Safeguards should be built into the new library act so that leadership does not degenerate into government interference with and takeover of libraries.

### Networking:

With rapid development and change taking place in electronic data processing, it is very necessary that expertise in the field of automation for libraries be made available. This should be the role of the Network Development Office. This office should set up parameters for the establishment of a province-wide networking system, providing quick and easy access to all materials collections in the province and preventing every library from going in its own direction as is happening at the present. In our opinion the development of a workable computer network is extremely important. Once this problem is solved then the solution to other problems such as inter-library loan and linking of automated circulation systems will fall into perspective.

### Funding:

Although we recognize that the majority of funding for libraries comes from the local level, we feel the province should continue to give direct grants to libraries. The basic per capita grant should be set at an adequate level, tied to library needs and annually adjusted for inflation factors. Provincial grants should be made only to operating library boards and accountability factors should be built into the grants.

Capital grants should be made to libraries for new buildings, additions, extensive renovations and other expenses associated with these activities. Special project grants should also be available.

Regional library systems should be adequately funded by the province. Their funds should also be tied to inflation factors and they should be eligible for grants for special projects which will benefit all libraries in a region.

Funding for the Provincial Library Branch should be sufficient for it to carry out its expanded role adequately.

A new library act should clearly define the roles of provincial, regional, county and municipal libraries, provide adequate funding for all levels of library service and set out financial accountability guidelines for each.





# DUNDAS VALLEY SCHOOL OF ART

21 Ogilvie St. Dundas Ontario L9H 2S1 tel: (416) 628 6357

Director: J. Trevor Hodgson

June 1st, 1981

Library Review Committee  
Hamilton Public Library  
55 York Blvd.  
Hamilton, Ont.

Mrs. McAnanama,

I would like to make the following submission to the Library Review Committee:

The Dundas Valley School of Art has enjoyed excellent relations with the Dundas Public Library over a good many years. The cooperation this school has received through obtaining specially required books and films has been of immeasurable value.

This school has now grown to institution level with 1500 enrollment per year and has established a full-time programme in fine art. Because we are a non-profit organisation we have neither the funds nor the physical space to establish an art library of our own that would be of practical value. Therefore it remains necessary for our students to rely on the services provided by our local library. It would be of particular value to these students if the Dundas Library could have a more comprehensive selection of art reference books. We could reciprocate in some degree by making available our slide collection.

Dundas is fast becoming a centre for the arts with this school and the Dundas Art Centre. Our students are mostly adults who live in Hamilton and the Region. It would therefore seem appropriate that this library reflect this more than passing interest in visual art through its selection of books.

Yours very truly,

*N. Lee. for J. Trevor Hodgson.*

J. Trevor Hodgson  
JTH/nl





## HAMILTON BOARD OF EDUCATION

I N D E X

- #1 Executive Summary.
- #2 Brief from Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation,  
District 8, Hamilton.
- #3 Brief from Hamilton Teachers' Federation.
- #4 Brief from L'Association des Enseignants Franco-Ontariens.
- #5 Brief from Media Services, Board of Education.





BRIEF TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY REVIEW COMMITTEE

OF THE

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND RECREATION

June, 1981

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

We are a democratic society and we are living in a progressive and enlightened age, an age of high technology and great facility of communication. The literature of our era is vast and embraces every field of human thought and knowledge. Books are being produced at a great rate and in astronomical quantities. This literature and these books should be made readily available to every individual in the country, adult and child, so that there may be established for our people bridges with the historic past and expanding horizons reaching into the future. Our libraries of today far surpass the famous library of antiquity, the great library of Alexandria, which was destroyed by barbarians. Modern barbarians in our era have also attempted to destroy literature by orgies of book-burning. We believe in another sort of book-burning, the burning of books into the consciousness of mankind, so that out of these inspiring flames there may arise a new philosophy that will benefit all our people.

The brief hereby presented by the Board of Education for the City of Hamilton is an all-inclusive brief incorporating the submission for improvement of library services on the part of the school trustees, the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation, the Hamilton Teachers' Federation, L'Association des Enseignants Franco-Ontariens and the Media Services Section of the Board of Education.

While it is acknowledged that library services hitherto available in Ontario have been excellent, the knowledge explosion, the growth of new programs and curricula and the requirements of a changing and information-hungry population make certain improvements in library resources essential so that they will be able to reach and to improve the lives of every man, woman, and child in the province. The chief need is for extra funding, in order to accomplish an extension and expansion of services that will enrich the lives of the people. We submit that such funding should be supplied by the Province of Ontario through the allocation of subsidies established by the Ministry of Culture and Recreation:

Areas of improvement respectfully requested are:

1. Increased funds from the province for staff, materials, mailing costs and advertising of available services.
2. The establishment of a Provincial Library, in a single location to provide toll-free telephone service and mail delivery of originals or photocopies to isolated areas and to urban areas where items needed are not locally available.





3. The provision of bibliographic access through microfiche to a million item central collection. This could be accomplished at a nominal cost per public library branch.
4. Expansion of mail and bookmobile services offered by regional and county libraries.
5. The improvement of inter-library cooperation, through extra funding.
6. Stimulation of research by direct grants to local research projects.
7. The provision of more home service to the disabled and the elderly.
8. Plans for the future availability in the homes of the people of the new electronic and computer facilities such as Telidon.

It must be emphasized that there should be no pre-emption of local autonomy by provincial bureaucratic administration, but that library boards in each community should have the full right of local autonomous action.





BRIEF TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY REVIEW COMMITTEE

OF THE

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND RECREATION

June, 1981

ONTARIO SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' FEDERATION

DISTRICT 8, HAMILTON

Simply stated, it is the opinion of the District 8, O.S.S.T.F., that public library service in Ontario is excellent; that Ministry interference in present operations is more likely to be damaging than beneficial; and that the clear responsibilities of the Ministry in improving public library service lie in improved funding arrangements to local and regional public libraries, and in the provision of a Provincial Library, centrally staffed and funded, to provide to public library patrons, by telephone and mail, direct services complementary and additional to those provided by community public libraries.

RESPONSES TO SPECIFIC ISSUES RAISED:

I a

1. Permissive legislation, particularly at the local and regional levels, allows communities to be responsive to local wishes.
2. Fiscal responsibility is adequately provided by the elected municipal government's approval of the budget. District 8 was unable to find anyone who felt that his democratic rights were substantially abrogated by the present "appointment" system. Elections to library board positions would be a cost to the taxpayer. Further, trustees now serve without pay; it is, however, normal to pay elected officials, and this would be a further additional cost to the taxpayer.
- 3.&4. The lack of clear provincial funding and future funding guidelines is totally the fault of the Ministry. Clear and definite information should be provided by the Ministry sufficiently early to allow for optimal fiscal planning at the local and regional levels.
5. Very small libraries may provide badly needed local service which the local community wants, whether or not it is "cost effective". In reality, public library service is probably the most cost effective publicly funded service in Ontario, in terms of public satisfaction per dollar expended.
6. Libraries already co-operate very successfully; "overall direction from the Public Library service" seems to be jargon for unnecessary and unwarranted Ministry interference. Increased monies from the province for staff, materials, mailing costs, and advertising of available





services would be the most useful Ministry contribution to improved inter-library co-operation.

#### RESPONSES TO SPECIFIC ISSUES RAISED

##### II a

1. A patrol has "reasonable access to library resources" when he can obtain: information by telephone; books, tapes, etc. in his home; and journal articles, archival material, etc. by photocopy, without undue travel or undue cost.

The establishment of a Provincial Library, in a single location, to provide toll-free telephone reference service, and mail delivery of originals or photocopies to isolated areas, and to urban areas where needed items are not available locally, would, along with present local service provide reasonable access.

The cost of providing bibliographic access to a million item central collection would require a capital outlay of \$100.00 minimum plus annual updating costs of about \$50.00-\$60.00 per public library branch, post office, or other centre served.

We see such service as so necessary and so inexpensive that the Ministry's failure to provide it would appear to be unreasonable.

2. Regional and County libraries provide as much mail and bookmobile service as they can afford. There is no question that, given the funding from the Province, such services would increase to meet local demands. Extremely isolated and/or small communities would need access to a Provincial Library as described in III a 1.
3. Current inter-library co-operation is excellent, and limited only by lack of funds for the expense involved. Improved funding from the Ministry would improve inter-library co-operation.
4. "State of the art" information is currently published or otherwise disseminated by members of the library profession. This pooling of expertise is considered to be a normal obligation to the profession. The Ministry could best assist by providing direct grants to local research projects.
5. This "issue" seems to presuppose that present service strategies are not cost effective. We have found no evidence to support this supposition.



## SUMMARY

Deficiencies in public library services in Ontario are the result of insufficient funding. Money to support and expand present services, and to allow the development of more "home service" to the disabled, the elderly, etc. is badly needed.

Central Provincial Library Service as described in II a 1. would be both highly useful and cost-effective, as well as providing a greater equality of access to all citizens.

Staff employed at the Ministry level to improve public library service should be providing direct service to patrons rather than establishing a bureaucracy to direct, co-ordinate, evaluate or otherwise interfere with local public library service.





BRIEF TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY REVIEW COMMITTEE

OF THE

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND RECREATION

June, 1981

HAMILTON TEACHERS' FEDERATION

A very positive perception appeared to exist as far as the relationship between the libraries and elementary schools in Hamilton. There seem to be open lines of communications in both directions. However, it would appear that a number of teachers are not fully aware of the Public Library services available to them. Perhaps there could be improved communication through advertising, displays and visits in the Elementary Schools.

There was considerable enthusiasm over class visits to the Library at various grade levels and a definite feeling that this policy should continue.

More frequent visits by a Library staff member to the school would help to increase motivation on the part of our pupils.

Reference was also made to a summer reading programme.

A number of positive statements were made about the Extension Services and the availability of the Bookmobile within a few blocks of various schools.

Although the teachers polled made limited use of the Public Library as far as class or individual assignments, any contact between teacher and librarian seemed to fulfill the needs of both sides.

In summary, the impressions we received were that the job is being done; keep up the good work. The only possible recommendation would be an attempt on the part of the Library to improve teacher-awareness of the available facilities and programmes.





BRIEF TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY REVIEW COMMITTEE  
OF THE  
ONTARIO MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND RECREATION

June, 1981

L'ASSOCIATION DES ENSEIGNANTS FRANCO-ONTARIENS

In the past, the need for French language materials for secondary schools in public libraries in southern Ontario was minimal and therefore services offered adequate. However in the past decade the popularity of French language programs has increased immensely be it in the form of French language schools or immersion programs.

Therefore, the teachers of "L'association des enseignants franco-ontariens" recommend the following where possible:

1. That each regional or municipal library set up a French Language Advisory Committee that would consist of the following:
  - representatives of the regional and local libraries
  - teacher-librarian representative of the French language programs
  - parents and students.

Their role would be to

- a) assess the present collection at our public libraries
  - b) assess the needs of the immediate future
  - c) make projections for the long term
2. That a line of communication be established between the schools and the librarian responsible for the buying of French language material at our public libraries.
  3. That the public libraries seek actively to complement more the curriculum of French language schools.
  4. That the public libraries market scientifically their product, making aware to the students of French language schools that the material is there, abundant and easily accessible.

If action is taken now the schools and the greater public at large will be more than well served.





BRIEF TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY REVIEW COMMITTEE

OF THE

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND RECREATION

June, 1981

MEDIA SERVICES, HAMILTON BOARD OF EDUCATION

1. Each student in the province whether residing in an urban or rural area should have equal access to public library services.
2. The number of professional staff which is available to students should be increased. Such staff can assist students by employing questioning techniques which can aid to the location of appropriate learning materials. Too often professional staff are in administrative positions and therefore do not assist the public directly.
3. The collection of materials in the public library, the school library and the teachers' professional library should continue to complement one another rather than duplicate one another.

The Education Centre Library has recently purchased the Hamilton Public Library Card Catalogue on microfiche allowing for quick information as to the titles available in the Hamilton Public Library collection. It is hoped that the acquisition of microfiche readers and the development of COM catalogues in secondary schools, such information may be shared by the schools, the Education Centre Library and the Hamilton Public Library.

4. The liaison which exists between the Board of Education for the City of Hamilton and the Hamilton Public Library is a close and excellent one. It should continue to grow. For several years each Level Four and Grade 7 student visits the local public library branch with his teacher to receive a membership card and to learn about the facility. Teacher-librarians meet with their public library counterparts to discuss service to students. Schools distribute information on public library programs for students especially those designed for teachers' professional activities days, Saturdays, holidays and vacation periods.
5. Where a public library branch is not within easy reach of students, the bookmobile should stop regularly, more than once a week, if these students are to receive equal opportunity of access to library services.





M. D. LEWIS  
MANAGING DIRECTOR

MS. A. GRONAU  
ASSISTANT TO MNG. DIR.



DUNDURN CASTLE  
YORK BOULEVARD  
HAMILTON, ONTARIO  
L8R 3H1  
TEL. 522-5313

## THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF HAMILTON

HAMILTON HISTORICAL BOARD

81 06 01

Mrs. Judith McAnanama,  
Chief Librarian,  
Hamilton Public Library,  
55 York Boulevard,  
Hamilton, Ontario L8R 3KI

Dear Mrs. McAnanama;

Mr. Stewart Callaghan, Chairman of the Hamilton Historical Board, has asked me to reply on his behalf about your current Programme Review.

I have reviewed the material you sent with my staff and discussed our response with the Historical Board.

We do not feel competent to discuss the legislation or funding, however, I would like to say personally that museums will be looking to libraries as they have in the past to show direction towards a better support system.

We would like to suggest a service which would be of great assistance both here in Hamilton and around the province. Would the libraries be willing to hold on a permanent loan basis all original documents and general archival materials from museums and provide copies to the originating institution? A second set of copies/microfilm/or microfiche would allow the public visiting the library to use the information without deterioration to the originals. This suggestion is based upon libraries' acknowledged skill and experience in holding archival materials and the growing trend to provide environmentally controlled storage and paper conservators for such valuable papers. I understand

cont'd.





the H.P.L. even has the most advanced fire suppression system, halongas, in its Special Collections area. I will be glad to be present at the Public Forum between 7 and 10 p.m. on 81 06 08 to discuss this further.

Lastly, I would like to confirm our ongoing co-operation for presenting co-ordinated displays of artifacts in yours or our facilities and your generous assistance in providing bibliographies and book displays to supplement our exhibits. Let's do much more of the same.

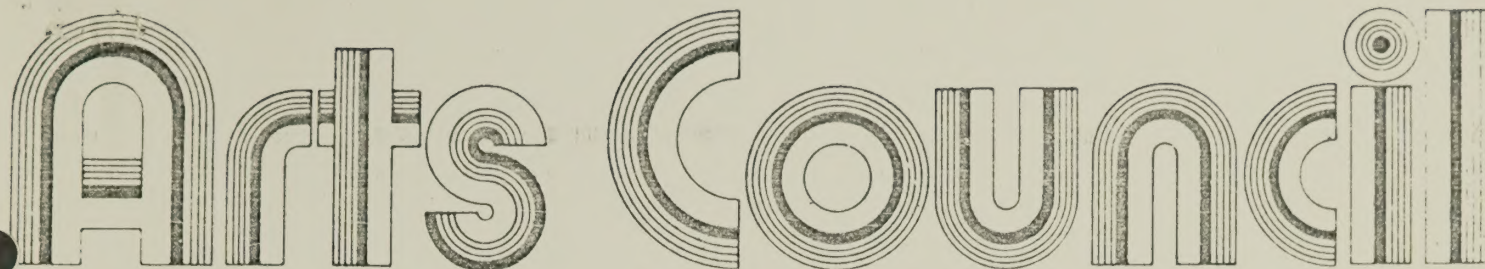
Sincerely,

*Marten Lewis*

Marten Lewis,  
Managing Director.

c.c. Mr. Stewart Callaghan  
Miss A. Schimmell, Director, Culture & Recreation  
Mr. J. McAvity, Executive Director, OMA





Hamilton and Region /

MacNab St. at Main — P.O. Box 2080, Station 'A' L8N 3Y7  
(416) 529-9485

Public Forum: South Central Regional Library System

Re: Provincial Review of the Public

Library System

I. THE INTERRELATION OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND THE  
COMMUNITY ARTS COUNCIL: EDUCATIONAL SERVICES.

The Hamilton and Region Arts Council and the public libraries share the same Ministry of Culture and Recreation - accordingly, the origins of support, the bureaucracy, directives and the objectives converge. We share similar goals in community services.

The Arts Council recommends greater definition of the degree of educational service by the Library to the cultural sector. Is the targeted goal of the public library education of the lay person in art subjects, or is it the education of the artist in his art discipline? Or both? Are plays and musical scores available? Are technical arts books?

The role (roles) of the commitment in art education should be clearly outlined and delineated. This could be carried out in all disciplines as in art slide libraries, theatrical resource books or in music libraries.





II. THE INTERRELATION OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM AND  
THE COMMUNITY ART COUNCIL: SPACE SHARING:

The Hamilton and Region Arts Council and its group membership of 105 community arts organizations seek the cooperation of the public library in the sharing of available space for use as:

- display space for arts and crafts
- performing art space
- meeting rooms
- workshops space
- promotional space for published works of local writers

The cultural community is most gratified with Library cooperation in this regard and seeks assurance that libraries understand the need to:

- i) keep expenses low and
- ii) clear expenses while maintaining the not-for-profit status.





### III. THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:

The Hamilton and Region Arts Council shares the consensus of the majority that the cultural community is best served by its public institutions when those institutions are administered by a Board of Management. These public Directors should be guided by a legally instituted Constitution and should be duly nominated with community input. Directors should be proven community leaders representative of different disciplines such as:

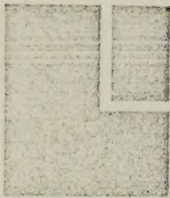
- the educational community
- the professional community
- the labour community
- the corporate and management community
- the elected government sector
- and the public-at-large

To make so much expertise freely available to the Public Library System is to create the best in Management for public libraries.

Submitted on behalf of the Hamilton and Region Arts Council.  
Charles Doering, President

Signed Charles E Doering  
K





BRIEF TO MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND RECREATION  
PROGRAMME REVIEW OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Presented at the Public Forum

Monday, June 8th, 1981

HAMILTON CENTRAL LIBRARY

By The HAMILTON PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD

The Hamilton Public Library Board, in its Brief, makes recommendations on selected areas of public library operation and service. These are the issues which are of major concern to this Library Board. It is acknowledged that there are a number of other concerns which could have been addressed in this Brief and which may be of major concern to other Boards.

It is hoped that the draft recommendations of the Intermediary Group will be widely distributed so that all Library Boards may have the opportunity to focus on a document which will be of common concern.

Respectfully submitted,

*Alan Meiklejohn*

Mr. Alan Meiklejohn  
Chairman  
Hamilton Public Library Board





## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

of the

### BRIEF TO MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND RECREATION PROGRAMME REVIEW OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Presented by the Hamilton Public Library Board

#### 1. COMMUNICATION CENTRES

- 1.1 That the Public Library Act be Rewritten to reflect the diverse collections in many formats now held by Public Libraries and to reinforce the necessity of such diverse collections.
- 1.2 That Public Libraries be designated to be major information centres in the community.
- 1.3 That Public Libraries be described as major centres for leisure activities and given specific responsibilities to work with other agencies in this area.

#### 2. ACCESS TO RESOURCES

- 2.1 That the access to the resources of Public Libraries be relatively equal to all residents of Ontario.

#### 3. LIBRARY BOARDS - COMPOSITION

- 3.1 That Library Boards remain independent of the municipal councils.
- 3.2 That the make-up of the Library Board (in a population over 10,000) be:
  - i) Two representatives from the Separate School Board;
  - ii) Two representatives from the Board of Education;
  - iii) Two representatives from the community appointed by City Council;
  - iv) Two elected representatives from City Council;
  - v) The Mayor or his designate.
- 3.3 That the Public Libraries Act, Section #9 be changed to Read:

"...absents himself from the meetings of the Board  
for two consecutive months..."
- 3.4 That the Public Library Act, Section #5 be altered to allow the Mayor to appoint an alternate from City Council to attend Board meetings in his absence.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

2.1

3.1

4.1

## 5. CONCLUSION

6.1

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## 9. REFERENCES

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## 11. APPENDIX

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22.1



4. FIELD OFFICES

- 4.1 *That the concept of regional library headquarters becoming field offices be developed and supported.*
- 4.2 *That field offices encourage formal contracts between libraries to facilitate the sharing of resources.*

5. FUNDING

- 5.1 *That Provincial/Municipal capital funding should be available for major projects.*
- 5.2 *That funding be provided for interregional interlibrary loans.*

6. PROVINCIAL STRUCTURE AND RESPONSIBILITY

- 6.1 *That the position of director of the Provincial Library Service be established at the level of Deputy Minister.*
- 6.2 *That the Provincial Library Service be responsible for:*
  - *Encouraging long term planning;*
  - *Establishing performance measures;*
  - *Maintaining a network development office with resource staff available to assist libraries with computer applications;*
  - *Establishing building standards which will allow access by disabled persons.*



BRIEF TO MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND RECREATION

PROGRAMME REVIEW OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

June 8, 1981

RECOMMENDATIONS

I COMMUNICATION CENTRES

- 1.1 That the Public Library Act be Rewritten to Reflect the Diverse Collections in many Formats now held by Public Libraries and to Reinforce the Necessity of such Diverse Collections.
- 1.2 That Public Libraries be Designated to be Major Information Centres in the Community.
- 1.3 That Public Libraries be Described as Major Centres for Leisure Activities and Given Specific Responsibilities to Work with Other Agencies in This Area.

The total collections of all the public libraries are an important and irreplaceable resource which can satisfy the population's informational and leisure needs. The two forces of an ever increasing creation of information and more available leisure time make even more essential the major involvement by libraries in the effective control and co-ordination of the multitude of print and audio-visual material which are required by every resident of Ontario. Librarians, as information specialists, are well suited to be significantly involved in the field of information control. Libraries, as impartial, freely accessible community institutions, are logical choices to be used as major centres for information and leisure time activities in each community. The Public Libraries Act should describe libraries within these contexts and not simply as book lending institutions.

2. ACCESS TO RESOURCES

- 2.1 That the Access to the Resources of Public Libraries Be Relatively Equal to All Residents of Ontario.

An overall communication and delivery network across the province is essential if this goal is to be achieved. The provincial library should develop such a network as quickly as possible and make use, where feasible, of existing networks.



REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK

FOR THE YEAR 1900

1900

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REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK FOR THE YEAR 1900 1

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK FOR THE YEAR 1900 1

3. LIBRARY BOARDS - COMPOSITION

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3.2 That the Make-Up of the Library Board (in a population over 10,000) Be:

- i) Two representatives from the Separate School Board;
- ii) Two representatives from the Board of Education;
- iii) Two representatives from the community appointed by City Council;
- iv) Two elected representatives from City Council;
- v) The Mayor or his designate.

3.3 That the Public Libraries Act, Section #9 be Changed to Read:

"...absents himself from the meetings of the board for two consecutive months..."

3.4 That the Public Library Act, Section #5 be Altered to Allow the Mayor to Appoint an Alternate from City Council to Attend Board Meetings in His Absence.

The operation of public libraries has benefited in the past from the guidance of community spirited citizens who are vitally interested in library service. These citizens have helped to build an impressive library service, one of the best in Canada. In our opinion, the independent Board system can be seen to have been effective and should be encouraged to continue. The success of volunteer Library Boards is an excellent example of the valuable contribution that citizens can make to the community. Our recommendation will result in a Board which is better balanced with the addition of two councillors who will be able to maintain a continuing liaison with the municipality and, therefore, improve communication between the Library Board and City Council. Such a structure provides for accountability to the Council and the community while maintaining an impartial and objective management of the library operations. We also are of the opinion that the complexity of the Board members' responsibility demands regular attendance at the Board meetings and that no more than two consecutive meetings should be missed.

4. FIELD OFFICES

4.1 That the Concept of Regional Library Headquarters Becoming Field Offices be Developed and Supported.

4.2 That Field Offices Encourage Formal Contracts Between Libraries to Facilitate the Sharing of Resources.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

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THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



4. FIELD OFFICES continued

There is a Task Force studying the concept of Field Offices. This Board supports that concept and would consider the Field Office to be regional offices of the provincial library service and not a subunit under the present ministry Field Offices. The responsibilities of the Field Offices would include the monitoring of provincial funds. A major role which should be assumed by the Field Office would be the initiation of formal contracts between libraries for the sharing of services and resources. Such contracts would benefit the two libraries involved and would result in an overall improvement of both library's services.

5. FUNDING

5.1 That Provincial/Municipal Capital Funding Should be Available For Major Projects.

The cost of construction of major new library centres is borne by the municipality. Such construction adds to the total provincial library network and benefits do accrue to that network. The possibility for shared projects would alleviate the 100% funding which is borne by the municipality.

5.2 That Funding be Provided for InterRegional InterLibrary Loans.

In 1979 one hundred and forty seven thousand (147,000)<sup>1</sup> items were lent by libraries to other libraries. The cost of this activity which could range from \$5 to \$9<sup>2</sup> an interloan, is borne by the lending library. This activity is possible because of co-operative agreements between libraries and saves money by allowing libraries to share their collections. If each library which borrowed the item had purchased the book individually, then an increase in relatively idle inventory would have occurred. The cost of this service should be funded by the province because it is essentially a provincial not municipal service.

6. PROVINCIAL STRUCTURE AND RESPONSIBILITY

6.1 That the Position of Director of the Provincial Library Service be Established at the Level of Deputy Minister.

The Ministry of Culture and Recreation and previously, the Ministries of Education and Colleges and Universities, under whose consecutive jurisdiction libraries have been placed, have received hundreds of letters of complaint from concerned public library Boards and staff about the seeming lack of leadership displayed by the Provincial Library Service. Whether this failure has been caused by the three shuffles to different ministries which have occurred in the past, or because of perceived lack of support and articulate guidance by the library profession, is no longer relevant in today's discussion. It is essential, however, that in the future a strong and effective leadership be displayed at the provincial level. It is our opinion that this will happen if the Director is given sufficient authority to initiate effective action across the province.





6. PROVINCIAL STRUCTURE AND RESPONSIBILITY continued

6.2 That the Provincial Library Service be Responsible For:

- Encouraging long term planning;
- Establishing performance measures;
- Maintaining a network development office with resource staff available to assist libraries with computer applications;
- Establishing building standards which will allow access by disabled persons.

The total print holdings of public libraries in 1979 were 22,571,774<sup>3</sup> volumes! If one estimates the cost of replacing each of those volumes at \$10.00<sup>4</sup> then the net worth of this resource may be valued in the millions of dollars.

The importance of public libraries to the residents of Ontario is clear when one considers that 56,682,823<sup>5</sup> items were lent by libraries in 1979 and that 53.9%<sup>6</sup> of the Ontario adult population used the public library in that year. The net revenues of public libraries totalled \$132,764,441.00. In our opinion a resource of this magnitude requires careful management and planning so that the best possible use may be made of it. Long term planning and performance measures must be initiated and guided at the Provincial level so that individual library decisions will be made within an overall framework.

Many libraries are involved with costly computer installations. The availability of knowledgeable and experienced staff at a provincial level who are aware of the library network plans could provide valuable guidance to these libraries. It is important that a library network be developed which facilitates the exchange of information about library collections but which does not set up a giant computer monopoly with few alternatives for cost control.





# FOOTNOTES

1. Libraries and Community Information Branch, Statistics for Public Libraries in Ontario, Year Ending December 31, 1979. Ontario Summary and Comparison.
2. Estimate Based on H.P.L. Experience.
3. Libraries and Community Information Branch, Statistics for Public Libraries in Ontario, Year Ending December 31, 1979. Ontario Summary and Comparison.
4. A conservative estimate of average book price based on H.P.L. experience.
5. Libraries and Community Information Branch Statistics for Public Libraries in Ontario, Year Ending December 31, 1979. Ontario Summary and Comparison.
6. Statistics Canada, Education, Science and Culture Division. Users and Resources of Public Libraries in Canada 1979, p.5
7. Libraries and Community Information Branch, Statistics for Public Libraries in Ontario, Year Ending December 31, 1979. Ontario Summary and Comparison.





The Trustees of the Hamilton-Wentworth Roman Catholic Separate School Board welcome the establishment of the Public Libraries Program Review and are pleased to present their comments for consideration.

#### SCHOOL BOARD APPOINTEES

In this region, Trustees of the Separate School Board have had a long record of involvement with Public Library Boards. They are proud of the contributions their appointees make and have made to those Boards in every area of their responsibilities, including the development of policy and, through the administrative structure, to the day by day operation of the community libraries. In the light of this positive experience, it is their opinion that the right of Separate School Boards to appoint representatives to Public Library Boards should be maintained.

#### LOCAL CONTROL AND LEADERSHIP

Library Boards are responsible for the management of the library service at the local level; their role as policy makers is critical. In this role, Boards must be responsive to the needs of the community being served and they must be provided with resources sufficient to deliver a clearly defined minimum level of service.

To address this task efficiently, Boards must be able to work in the context of a clearly defined provincial policy. Such a policy should take into account not only the varying circumstances which now exist across this province, but also the future circumstances and needs of the communities and citizens of Ontario. Such a policy should provide the framework within which the rights and responsibilities of the Provincial, Regional and local levels can be clearly delineated. In such a context, a coordinated library service can be established and maintained.

#### COORDINATION OF SERVICES

Duplication of services extended by various libraries should be avoided. A regional "Library Authority" should be appointed to encourage co-operation among all academic libraries, including public libraries, special libraries and school libraries. This co-operation should





Co-ordination of Services - Cont'd

involve staff training and updating, implementation of automation and collection development. Libraries, as publicly funded institutions, should be available to all people, with one library card providing access across the province. Community information services should be integrated with the public libraries.

TECHNOLOGICAL CONCERNS

The rapid development of computer technology and its varying applications in the field of communication, notably in the areas of word processing, video text, transmission systems and information systems generally, will have a serious impact on the delivery of library services and on the degree to which libraries are seen as major information centres in the community.

Decisions related to the hardware and software are now being contemplated or will be contemplated by various elements of the Provincial Library System. It is essential that those decisions be made in such a way that the ability of local libraries to co-operate is enhanced rather than hindered. The co-operation of all elements of the Provincial Library Service is essential.

THE CHANGING ROLE OF COMMUNITY LIBRARIES

It is apparent that the local library is beginning to be seen as a major community centre, providing accurate information to every element of the community. In order to cope with this ever increasing demand, it will be necessary to develop ever more efficient information systems. In addition, individuals and groups are looking to the libraries to support them in their leisure activities. This is being done not only by the provision of accurate information, but also by the provision of meeting space which enables various interest groups to develop their own activities based upon the resources and support provided by the library.





### THE ROLE OF PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS

This role should be examined in view of the rising number of library technicians and the increased range of activities and services emanating from the Public Library. The delineation of responsibilities is crucial. The librarian should be visible as having an expert knowledge of the complete collection, able to advise library users who are seeking access to a wider range of more complicated services.

### A CONCERN

Statements about the "Process of the Program Review" indicate that changes will be implemented as the review process is being carried out.

Do these statements imply that changes will be implemented by staff prior to the development of a master plan based on information gathered during the review? If such is the case, then who and by what authority will decisions be made regarding which changes are to be made during the process of the review, and which changes are to be included in the implementation plan to be developed and presented by the staff at the end of the review process?

### CONCLUSION

These comments represent the reactions of the Board of Trustees and its staff based upon the experience they have had with existing library services in the Hamilton-Wentworth Region. They also reflect the Board's concerns about anticipated future use.

It is intended that the presentation of these comments will be a clear indication of the Separate School Board's concern for the development of an effective provincial library service and a willingness through their appointees to participate fully in the process of development.

ART SAMSON,  
CHAIRMAN,  
HAMILTON-WENTWORTH ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD.





McMASTER UNIVERSITY

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

---

BRIEF TO THE ONTARIO PUBLIC LIBRARY REVIEW COMMITTEE

SUMMARY

The fundamental objective of the Review should be the improvement of library services to all citizens in the Province, and this will require addressing the complex issue of community autonomy and Provincial direction.

The vulnerability of library service in a time of economic restraint is considered, together with the differential levels of service presently available in the various communities.

The problems of achieving a common standard of library service through present funding mechanisms are explored and concerns are expressed for the effects of diminished library service.

Focus is then brought to the relationship between the Library Board and the Librarian, and an alternative to the present composition of a Library Board is suggested.

The role of regional library systems, and the perceived opportunities for cooperative endeavours are then considered and explained. These opportunities are primarily concerned with bibliographic access and the application of technology to libraries.



BRIEF TO THE ONTARIO PUBLIC LIBRARY REVIEW COMMITTEEREQUIRE -  
MENTS FOR  
ACHIEVING  
REVIEW  
OBJECTIVES

In his remarks to the Ontario Provincial Library Council on the subject of the Public Libraries Programme Review, the Minister of Culture and Recreation made reference to the confluence of the concerns that had been expressed by the public library community about various legislative, financial and organizational matters, and the concerns that had developed within the Ministry about the responsibilities of individual libraries and other agencies in the provision of public library service throughout the Province.

If the Review is to achieve its fundamental objective — which is the improvement of library service to all the citizens in the Province— then it is clear that the recommendations which emerge from it will need to be both imaginative and viable in the context of the present financial climate. Although the review will result in a detailed examination of all facets of library service, the overall thrust of the process must be to improve the quality of that service as a whole. This will necessarily involve addressing the highly complex and pervasive issue of community autonomy and Provincial direction.

LIBRARY  
SERVICE  
LEGISLATION

A fruitful balance between autonomy and regulation is notoriously





difficult to achieve, and even if it is once achieved, it is difficult to maintain in a climate of social change. Libraries, like universities, are generally perceived as "good things". But in a time of economic restraint or recession, they become very vulnerable. The average citizen is reminded daily of the potholes that go unrepaired, but scarcely remembers the book that he could not get at the Library. This vulnerability is not new, nor is it unexpected when the history of public library service is considered. Legislation has been cast in an enabling mode, and a high degree of discretion and autonomy has been passed to local and regional governments. The municipalities are the cornerstone of public library service in Ontario, and they are large in number. The level and quality of public library service is therefore determined largely at the level of the local community. This results inevitably in a differential service: the larger communities have larger resources, and a population of half a million will have an array of social services and public programmes that are not possible in a community of five hundred. Thus in library service, a variety of "sharing" arrangements have grown up, so that geography is no longer an insurmountable barrier to access in the light of demonstrable need. But it must be recognized that cooperation, or coordination, or whatever other name is used to describe the sharing of resources, is not a solution in itself, but rather a solution which breeds new problems. In

LIBRARY  
INDEPEN-  
DENCE AND  
INTERDEPEN-  
DENCE





any sharing arrangement, a mechanism must be devised to ensure as far as is possible that a large library resource is not irreparably weakened in a time of increasing economic pressure.

PUBLIC  
LIBRARY  
FUNDING  
AND  
ACCOUNT-  
ABILITY  
MECHANISMS

The present tenor of our times has brought sharp focus to the methods and problems associated with existing funding and accountability mechanisms in many non-profit organizations, and public library service is no exception. The concerns and priorities of a given community are generally reflected in the fiscal measures enacted by the elected City Councils. The implications of funding a significant part of library service through these Councils are many, but a fundamental problem exists in attempting to achieve the objective of a common standard of library service, relevant to user needs, through the mechanism of local jurisdiction. Although the libraries are supported in part by Provincial per capita grants, the Public Libraries Act offers no help to libraries which receive reduced funding at the municipal level. The development of an educated society is vitally dependant upon the accessibility of information, and the recent radical reductions in the level of public library service in several parts of the United Kingdom have caused widespread concern. The closure of branch libraries has grave implications not only for education, culture and recreation, but also for the direction and development of a democratic society.





A cognate problem associated with municipal funding is the mechanism of authority and accountability. The Public Libraries Act presently specifies the reporting structure of the library, viz. the Librarian is responsible to a Library Board, which is in turn responsible to the City Council. Many people believe that the composition of such a Board should be different from that which is presently legislated; others believe that an independent, rather than an appointed Board would better serve the public. Inasmuch as the elected City Councillors are responsible to their electorate, and a major part of library funding is derived from local taxes, it would seem that the reasons advanced for making Library Board service an elected office are less than compelling. However, it can be argued that the presence of five school board representatives on a nine-member board results in disproportionate emphasis on the library needs of schoolchildren, especially when the school board grant to the public library is often small in proportion to the total library budget. In view of current demographic trends with respect to public education, there may be merit in exploring the possibility of greater coordination and association of branch public libraries with the school libraries from the aspect of both facilities and services.

THE PUBLIC  
LIBRARY  
BOARD

The nature of the relationship between a Library Board and the Librarian is crucial in the provision of effective library service.





Examples may be found of such relationships which range from the supportive to the destructive. As a policy-making body, it is essential that its members have a genuine concern for the development of a responsive library service, and to this extent, the advice of regular users of the public library is important. Academic libraries invariably have user committees to provide counsel to the library staff so that expressed needs are aligned as closely as possible with the services provided. In addition to such committees, internal coordination and accountability in its broadest sense are assured through the operation of a standing committee on library affairs reporting to the University's governing body. Extrapolation from this model would suggest a Library Board composed of, for example, three elected councillors, two school board representatives, and four citizens appointed by the City Council from a slate of nominations prepared by the Librarian on the advice of library users.

#### REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEMS

The Regional Library Systems, which came into being as a result of legislation passed in the 1960's, were established to foster "coordination and development". History shows that in almost every phase of human endeavour, "cooperation" and "coordination" are the most difficult affairs to manage. The objectives and potential benefits of cooperative activity are generally both laudable and attractive, but





in order to succeed, each participant must perceive — and be able to demonstrate — individual institutional benefit. In hard economic times, the large library will be hard-pressed to justify continued expenditure for the benefit of others. There is also a growing disaffection for the formal structures of coordination, and a corresponding growth in local, informal arrangements between two, or perhaps three institutions. Large libraries will (and should) always assist smaller libraries, but a mechanism must be found for recompensing such assistance, and this could be looked for at a Provincial, or even National level. Some thought might be given to locating a librarian in each large public library whose responsibility would be to develop and coordinate resource-sharing efforts. These positions would be Provincially funded, and replace the larger and more costly regional library structure.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR  
COOPERATIVE  
WORKS IN THE  
LIBRARIES

It is difficult to deny that there are needs and constraints connected with some functions and services in the operation of any library that can best be addressed at a "cooperative" level; that is, by the efforts of several libraries acting in concert. It must be recognized, however, that the objectives of a cooperative, or even a Provincial library system do not harmonize completely with those of local systems, or individual libraries. Such a conflict is apparent in the application of computer





make a committment to a system that might prove to be costly, or even disastrous. Sound, objective advice is hard to come by in any but the largest of the library systems. Much depends on the energy, incentive, curiosity and imagination of the staff of the local library. The amelioration of these two conditions, that is, lack of system sophistication and lack of systems knowledge, would help to maintain and improve bibliographic access on a Provincial scale without engendering local financial or service penalties.

THE  
UNIVERSITY  
AND THE  
PUBLIC  
LIBRARIES

The University and its libraries look forward to continuing their productive relationship with the public and regional libraries of the Province in the provision of library and information services to the community. Several projects and arrangements have been initiated, both formally and informally, to improve user access to books and information, for example in consumer health education, special collections, and inter-library loan. It is our hope that this review will achieve its objectives, and thus create the framework and incentive for the improvement of library services to all people.

May, 1981





BRIEF TO HAMILTON PUBLIC LIBRARY  
AND SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM

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REGARDING REVIEW OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

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FROM:

MOHAWK COLLEGE OF APPLIED ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

MAY 28, 1981





BRIEF TO HAMILTON PUBLIC LIBRARY  
AND SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM  
REGARDING REVIEW OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Some Observations

1. The College considers the Hamilton Public Library to be a major resource and reference library in the community.
2. The Hamilton Public Library supports the College's educational program in Library Techniques in various ways - field work experience, advisory committee, employment of graduates, guest lecturing, technical support, applicant referrals.
3. The Mohawk/McMaster Education Information Centre, operating in 3,360 square feet on the second floor of the Central Library, is an unique venture in Ontario (and quite possibly in Canada) providing special service to the community. From the College's point of view, the potential for greater use of the Library for career education counselling and individualized learning activity has distinct possibilities for future development. This progress has been achieved in spite of there being no incentives for co-operation among inter-governmental affairs, culture and recreation and colleges and universities. Future increased co-operation would seem desirable.
4. Educational and institutional libraries could co-operate to facilitate users more easily (eg. use of a public library card in educational libraries).

Some Comments

1. The public libraries of Ontario would benefit from having more clearly defined objectives. Experts in the library field should be the ones to set out what library service actually ought to comprise, eg. should they collect, process and lend only informational materials (books, magazines, films, slides, etc.) or all kinds of useful materials (toys, lawnmowers, etc.). If the latter, where and how is the line to be drawn - and it must be. That is essential since you must know clearly what you are trying to do before you can do it better.
2. A large post-secondary institution, especially a community college, is a significant presence in the community of any public library. The library must decide if it is going to try to serve the educational needs of the students of that institution beyond what it would provide them with normally as members of their community. Recognizing that the students will also want to use public libraries for school needs, it must be determined to what extent the libraries will try to satisfy those needs.





Some Comments (Continued)

3. To co-operate successfully, library staff must be able to query the files of other libraries and systems. The effective creation and utilization of machine-readable data bases and terminals to access them are essential. (Bell Canada has just announced a developing technology which will allow easy electronic interchange of information without the previously essential compatibility of basic formats.)
4. Lending of materials once they are located requires increased funding and facilities as well. Resource-rich collections (in Regions, large cities, universities, etc.) should be funded for that purpose. Thus far, it has been an adjunct function and peripheral to the main objectives of a library and its immediate community, and, hence, it is a low-priority and costly service. The delivery of items requires good, reliable postal service, van services, etc. (Current examples are the inter-university transit system and that of the Hamilton and District Health Council.)

Other developing technologies will eliminate some traditional aspects of sharing and inter-library lending. Some examples are electronic mail systems and the Telidon system, both in experimental use in libraries such as the Universities of Guelph and Waterloo. The costs of these types of equipment are decreasing, so they will be less prohibitive for more libraries. Further, the supplying of information electronically will be more efficient, thus saving money over hard-copy procedures.

5. A case could be made for having one member of the Library Board appointed from a community college constituency, where there is one. This would influence policy, to a certain extent, and would underscore the joint responsibility and concern for the lifelong educational process.





TO: Public Library Review

The Hamilton Multicultural Council formulated the following recommendations relevant to the needs of Multicultural library services.

I Audio-Visual Aids

Such aids regarding cultural studies should be acquired from cultural communities and be made available on request.

The film "Reflections of the Past" presents in English a colorful and informative picture of the first wave of immigration of Ukrainians to Canada.

The film "Spirits of the Past" provides in English information of the Lithuanian culture and how it continues to exist in Canada.

Workshops should be organized periodically to familiarize library users with the electronic system of the library.

II Literature

Books to complement the Heritage Studies program in high school should be available.

If a satisfactory number of books in cultural languages is not available, the little that is available will not be put to its most effective use.

Once a library acquires a sufficient number of books in a particular language, periodical advertising of the availability of such books in city news media, educational institutions and the particular language newspapers or communities should be made.

Libraries situated where a concentration of one ethnocultural group exists should become specialized in that particular culture so as to be able to serve its users.







One day or several days should be allotted to concentrate on one (or preferably more) community during which seminars and/or workshops would be organized to acquaint people with the library and its resources regarding that particular cultural community.

The above program, once organized, can easily be extended to the schools or the students can be brought to the library for such information.

The children's section of the library would be greatly enriched with translations of folk tales of different countries.

### III Resource People

The Provincial Library Directorate could commission translators to translate such books as the folk tales of different cultures.

Resource people with Multicultural backgrounds and knowledge of cultures should be part of the staff.

A list of translators/consultants with knowledge of specific cultures should be readily available as resource people and work with the library staff in order to serve effectively the members of the community.

### IV Board of Directors of Libraries

There are both advantages and disadvantages to the election and appointment methods of obtaining members for the Library Boards.

Nominees to the Library Boards should be submitted by various institutions and organizations, such as the Multicultural Councils, which have connections with the community at large.

Respectfully submitted,

Hamilton & District Multicultural  
Council





PUBLIC LIBRARY REVIEW

SUBMISSION TO

A Public Forum

Sponsored by

South Central Regional Library System and

Hamilton Public Library

Presented by

The Industry-Education Council (Hamilton-Wentworth)

June 8, 1981







INDUSTRY-EDUCATION COUNCIL/HAMILTON-WENTWORTH

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: South Central Library System and  
Hamilton Public Library

FROM: The Industry-Education Council  
(Hamilton-Wentworth)

DATE: June 8, 1981

SUBJECT: Submission to Public Forum

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Our Council was pleased to receive an invitation to provide some input to the Public Library Review, and respectfully submits the attached report and recommendations.

The Industry-Education Council (Hamilton-Wentworth) was formally established in January, 1979, with community representation from business, industry, labour, government and education. The Council is a non-profit corporation, chartered to match community resources with student and teacher needs in an attempt to ease the transition of youth from education to work in the Hamilton-Wentworth Region.

The Council is primarily concerned with innovative programs that will assist in-school youth with their career development, and that will strengthen the ties between educational institutions and other community organizations. In this regard, we are eager to explore with the Hamilton Public Library the possibility of developing a Community Career Resource Centre that would meet the career information needs of students, educators, parents and the community at large.

We believe that a Career Resource Centre would be an innovative addition to the existing Public Library services and would be a valuable response to the needs of many citizens for career information. A Public Library, a natural and very accessible focal point in the community, already has, we believe, the necessary expertise to provide such an information service.

The career-related resources available in our community are many. We feel that we are restricted in providing adequate and realistic career information only by the limits of our commitment and resourcefulness. The development of a Career Resource Centre in the Hamilton Public Library could make a valuable contribution to the dissemination of career information in the Hamilton-Wentworth Region.

Respectfully submitted,

Leonard J. Hewitt, President





## INTRODUCTION

The Industry-Education Council (Hamilton-Wentworth) consists of an 18-member Board of Directors who are leaders locally and provincially representing education, government, labour and business/industry. Along with the members of eight action committees, these resource people donate their time to working in a collaborative effort in the solution of a basic community problem: easing the transition of youth from education to work. (See IEC information brochure).

The Council serves educators and, indirectly, over 100,000 full-time students spread over three Boards of Education, Mohawk College, McMaster University, and a large industrial community with a total population of over 500,000.

## BACKGROUND

The majority of our youth grow up to become reasonably well adjusted and productive citizens. However, statistics show high rates of youth unemployment, delinquency, and school drop-outs. Considerable research has been and is being done on the problem of youth unemployment. At the present time the unemployment rate of young people under 20 is more than double the overall rate. Canada Employment statistics indicate that over 50% of their registrants are under age 25. In addition, many young people have encountered serious problems in seeking employment after completing their education (both secondary and post-secondary).





BACKGROUND CONT'D.

Preliminary findings to date suggest that many young people have difficulty in making the transition from school to entry level employment because of the limited attention given to providing them with relevant and accurate information about careers and the working world.

A student's lack of goals and motivation, coupled with low self-esteem, often lead to his dropping out of school. In this situation, a young person is ill-prepared to select or secure employment. It is evident then that all young people need an opportunity, while in school, to examine the alternatives available to them, both in employment possibilities and in further education.

While the high school has traditionally been responsible for helping students in their search for educational and career goals, preparation for entry into the working world is a responsibility which, because of the complexity of the problems in our technological society, must now be shared by the community. Young people who leave the school system early, and others who have been away from school for some years, often do not know where to go to obtain basic information about education, training, careers and sources of career counselling.

In helping youth prepare for eventual employment, a gap seems to exist between those services which the educational system is providing and those services offered by government agencies and other community resources. The formation of a CAREER RESOURCE CENTRE would, among other things, attempt to bridge the information gap.





## RATIONALE

Effective career planning and decision making are dependent upon accessibility of accurate and up-to-date information about careers and educational and training programs. Many individuals also need to know where they can go to obtain appropriate counselling and assistance. Assisting individuals to understand themselves and others, providing career awareness and exploration experiences, helping individuals develop career decision-making skills and fostering career planning and placement skills, are necessary for helping individuals to develop a positive self-concept and perform productive life roles--as student, worker, and community member.

A CAREER RESOURCE CENTRE could provide an effective means of delivering basic educational and career information to the members of the community. It could be designed to organize information about opportunities and resources into a unified system so that they would be more readily identifiable and therefore more accessible to the people who need them. It could provide information about educational and training programs at all levels, and identify whatever specialized counselling services exist and are appropriate for the individual. The CENTRE could be a place where special seminars, lectures and workshops could be presented to help members of the community learn more about themselves, educational and career opportunities, job search skills, and employment trends.





## RATIONALE

Effective career planning and decision making are dependent upon accessibility of accurate and up-to-date information about careers and educational and training programs. Many individuals also need to know where they can go to obtain appropriate counselling and assistance. Assisting individuals to understand themselves and others, providing career awareness and exploration experiences, helping individuals develop career decision-making skills and fostering career planning and placement skills, are necessary for helping individuals to develop a positive self-concept and perform productive life roles--as student, worker, and community member.

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RATIONALE CONT'D.

A CAREER RESOURCE CENTRE could provide support to a variety of organizations involved with career guidance, such as schools, community service organizations, employment and rehabilitation agencies, and others.

Implementation of a COMMUNITY CAREER RESOURCE CENTRE would have the potential for increasing student life-role aspirations and expectations, lowering student attrition, providing better exposure to existing educational and work programs, giving individuals educational and career information upon which to base their career decisions and assisting school-based guidance and counselling personnel. The services provided by a CAREER RESOURCE CENTRE would be designed to compliment the academic preparation of students.

In the longer term view, the potential for using a CAREER RESOURCE CENTRE to effectively address community needs is almost endless. Career guidance concerns of high school students, parents and others could be aided through the use of the resources and services of the CENTRE. Teachers could find specialized curriculum support materials in the CENTRE as well as assistance with career material development. Also, the CENTRE could ultimately be a place where career guidance is offered to community members who are making midlife career changes. Retired members of the community would also be potential clients, advisors, and resource persons for a CENTRE. Services such as these, however, would have to be carefully planned and developed in conjunction with the Library and the various educational institutions and community agencies.





#### RATIONALE CONT'D.

From the start, employers in the community would be encouraged to contribute both human and material resources to a CENTRE. Job-hunting students would profit in the process. Supervisors of employment-related agencies could become involved.

A CAREER RESOURCE CENTRE could ultimately be a catalyst, creating a new co-operative relationship between education, business, industry, government, labour, and other community organizations, while providing information and services in an integrated fashion to the entire community.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

A CAREER RESOURCE CENTRE would provide an ideal vehicle for centrally located Public Libraries to offer a variety of career-related services that would be relevant to immediate and future needs of the community. Although not considered a traditional library service, progressive policy and funding changes could provide the encouragement necessary to make COMMUNITY CAREER RESOURCE CENTRES a reality.

With this in mind, the Industry-Education Council recommends to the Minister of Culture and Recreation:

1. That legislation be restructured to encourage Public Library systems to be more community action-oriented so that they can deliver services that would be available through a COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRE facility.
2. That Public Libraries have free access to the Ontario Ministry of Education computerized career information system (SGIS).
3. That policy, funding and staffing structure be such that the Public Libraries can provide additional free seminars, lectures and special events that meet the vocational needs of people. Entrepreneurial skills, job search techniques, non-traditional careers for women, apprenticeship training, and career awareness workshops are just a few examples.





PARIS PUBLIC LIBRARY

12 WILLIAM STREET, PARIS, ONTARIO, N3L 1K7

The administration and staff of the Paris Public Library function as librarians, not legislators. We do not presume to be able to prescribe the exact form for restructuring of organization and/or legislation pertaining to Ontario's library system. Therefore, this brief will present first our interpretation of libraries, our function as librarians and then, our concerns regarding these functions.

The institution of the public library has an honoured, if somewhat low-key tradition. We provide the freedom of access to information and reading materials essential to a free, literate, civilized, technologically sophisticated society. As such, it may be said that what the schools provide, the libraries maintain. In this way, it may be appreciated that full access to all such materials in every municipality is as necessary as equal access to all educational facilities.

With the above in mind, it can be seen that our primary, in fact, our only concern is the possibility of restrictions on our ability to fulfill our purpose.

Currently, the position of the Paris Public Library is becoming increasingly precarious. We are the largest of the small libraries in Brant County. We serve a town population of 7400 plus several hundred township residents. In recent years, we have found the demand for our services - as measured by circulation statistics, number of registered borrowers, variety of informational requests - increasing at a much faster rate than the total population from which we draw.





We have found, furthermore, that it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain current, up-to-date information in every subject required by our users. Variety of requests is expanding; many fields (e.g. technological disciplines) change rapidly; information comes in other than the traditional book form - it includes films, pamphlets, magazines, articles, etc.

To cope with these difficulties, we have been depending heavily on the South Central Regional Library System to assist us. SCRLS provides whatever our municipality cannot. Therefore our concerns have now focussed around the possibility of some alteration in our Regional System.

At present, SCRLS provides us with:

1. Inter-library Loan of books and related materials: .

Small municipalities cannot afford to provide the variety of selection available to residents of large urban centres. Also, many items are less frequently used than others even in such centres. Through Regional ILLO, libraries co-operatively share their holdings with each other.

2. Reference services:

Information not found within a local collection is sought out and shared.

3. 16 mm. films:

Clubs, businesses, other varied organizations, educators, and individuals find SCRLS' extensive film collection increasingly useful as a source of both information and affordable entertainment.

4. Talking Books:

SCRLS owns a large collection of books on tape useful not only to the blind (as is CNIB's stock) but to individuals too infirm to hold books, to students struggling with dyslexia, to groups in institutions (e.g. nursing homes and hospitals) to housebound children, etc.

5. Large Print Book Catalogue:

All books of an extra-large print format available at any library within the Region are listed in this catalogue - which is, itself, printed in large letters for the convenience of those members of the public who are most interested in receiving such books.





6. Books in languages other than English:

Although we have a small number of borrowers who read in various other languages as well as some students of other languages, limited funds prevent us from purchasing an extensive selection of reading materials in each language needed. SCRLS maintains such a collection from which each member library may draw.

It can be seen from this example, as well as from many others, that special demands of library users can be met much more efficiently, at much reduced cost on a Regional basis.

7. A/V Equipment:

Slide, 8mm. and 16mm. projectors as well as playback units for taped books, videotapes and their required equipment, many other items are all purchased and maintained Regionally. They are loaned to member libraries as needed.

8. Courier service - Daily:

Books, films, information of any sort from any one library in the region can be received by any other within 24 hours.

9. Workshops:

In-service training and up-dating is a special on-going need of all library staff at every level.

10. Newsletter, published monthly:

Shares ideas and news from each library in SCRLS

11. Teleprinter:

With this equipment, we have instant contact with any library within SCRLS. In turn, the Region has Telex contact with a wide variety of libraries as well as computer terminal use of many data bases.

12. Meetings, both general and special committee: several per month

Allow co-ordination of any activities affecting more than one library - prevent unnecessary duplication of activities thereby saving cost and time

13. Programming:

SCRLS provides a constant supply of talent and informed people to present drama, music, lectures, etc. in individual libraries

14. One esteemed individual, Mrs. Jean Carson:

This lady's special responsibility is to help assess needs and provide assistance when required to the small libraries of Brant County.





15. Co-ordinated acquisitions:

By purchasing as one group, each library receives a volume discount from the publishers.

16. Publicity:

Everything from posters pertaining to special library events and selected distributable bibliographies to leaflets with information on cultural events in nearby cities

17. Temporary Deposits:

Extensive collections of books on specialized topics can be loaned to each library upon request from that library.

18. SCRLS has dedicated itself to providing a single data-base in UTLAS containing the complete holdings of all libraries in the Region. This allows each library to locate instantly any book required by any member of the public.

19. With the help of the UTLAS base, a microfiche union catalogue can be produced and copies installed in every library for direct public use.

20. Information on the location of discarded books and/or equipment which may be useful to another library.

21. Community:

For over ten years, we have been building a still-growing community of libraries with the help of the South Central Regional Library System.

Note: SCRLS is independent of any one municipality's support. It therefore remains free to provide assistance without bias wherever it is needed.

To in any way alter the structure of SCRLS would be detrimental to the functioning of each and every library within its boundaries.

To reduce it in size or scope is to effectively eliminate many services which it now provides. Such a step would most heavily penalize those libraries (i.e. those located in relatively small municipalities) least able to provide such services themselves.





To expand the size of SCRLS or amalgamate it with other Regions would:

- a) create total disruption of present community structure and communication channels both formal and informal
- b) present instant transportation difficulties affecting both courier deliveries and staff attendance at Regional meetings (note: no direct public transportation exists between Paris and other Regional centres such as Kitchener)
- c) A community beyond the size of the present Region could not be built. Both geographical distance and inordinately large number of members would make personal contact and co-operative spirit impossible.

Such an expansion would result in lowering morale in individual libraries, increasing costs through lack of communication, losing common goals, increasing misunderstandings, severely disrupting service to the public.

To maintain an acceptable standard of service to the public, the member libraries need South Central Regional Library System to remain intact.

#### Other Considerations:

1. Electronic databases - both locally for circulation and union bases for cataloguing and holdings are urgently needed. We know of no other method of providing the materials requested by today's public with equal efficiency.

Yet the investment required to provide such bases at a local level is prohibitive to many small towns. Equal library services are as necessary as equal educational facilities to the residents of any locality regardless of its size. Can some way be found to allow us to continue, in this decade, to supply our residents with a library that does not penalize them for choosing to live in one of Ontario's finest small towns?

2. There have been some past difficulties with regard to determining the Ministry, assigning responsibilities, recognizing necessity of library services at a Provincial level. Many of these problems have, admittedly, arisen through misunderstandings at a local political and/or library administration level.





However, library services cannot be supplied equally throughout Ontario without provincial direction and commitment.

Segmenting of community information access by separate information centres, government information offices, etc. can only result in unnecessary expenditure and public confusion.

3. The governing body at a local level, whether in the form of an appointed Board, an elected Board, a Committee of Council, or other body, can be only as effective as the ability of its individual members allows. Such ability cannot be legislated into existence. Stronger provincial direction with regard to policies, standards, services, etc. for these bodies with some direct means of accountability for their decisions can only result in a more equitable distribution of assistance to the public throughout the province. It must be recognized that a greater commitment on the part of the province is both desirable and necessary to achieve this goal.

Enclosed statistics

Paris Public Library Staff





PARIS PUBLIC LIBRARY: STATISTICS (1956-1980)

| <u>YEAR</u> | <u>POPULATION</u> | <u>CIRCULATION</u> |
|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1956 .....  | 5429 .....        | 40,768             |
| 1957 .....  | .....             | 43,216             |
| 1958 .....  | .....             | 45,169             |
| 1959 .....  | .....             | 43,621             |
| 1960 .....  | .....             | 44,557             |
| 1961 .....  | .....             | 46,685             |
| 1962 .....  | .....             | 44,867             |
| 1963 .....  | .....             | 43,194             |
| 1964 .....  | .....             | 45,801             |
| 1965 .....  | .....             | 45,138             |
| 1966 .....  | .....             | 43,552             |
| 1967 .....  | .....             | 45,425             |
| 1968 .....  | .....             | 53,251             |
| 1969 .....  | .....             | 61,760             |
| 1970 .....  | .....             | 73,888             |
| 1971 .....  | .....             | 87,261             |
| 1972 .....  | .....             | 92,062             |
| 1973 .....  | .....             | 92,877             |
| 1974 .....  | 6440 .....        | 94,701             |
| 1975 .....  | .....             | 98,817             |
| 1976 .....  | .....             | 96,294             |
| 1977 .....  | .....             | 96,217             |
| 1978 .....  | 7046 .....        | 98,216             |
| 1979 .....  | .....             | 102,186            |
| 1980 .....  | 7296 .....        | 101,692            |



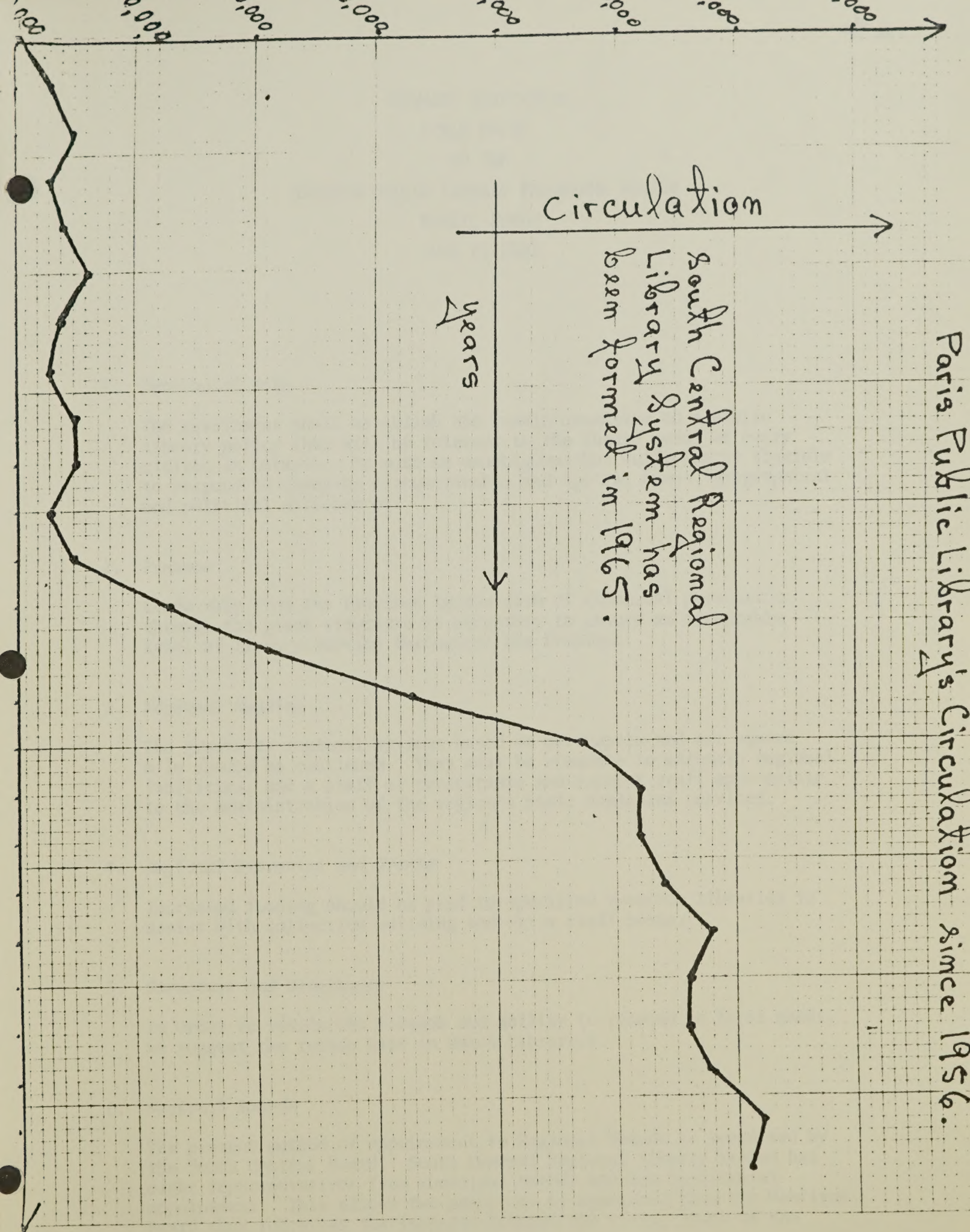


# Paris Public Library's Circulation since 1956.

South Central Regional  
Library System has  
been formed in 1965.

Circulation

Years







SUMMARY STATEMENTS  
SCRLS BRIEF  
TO THE  
ONTARIO PUBLIC LIBRARY PROGRAMME REVIEW  
PUBLIC FORUM  
JUNE 8, 1981

1. *Provincial Role*

The government shall establish and remain committed to a public library policy that will be relevant to the future needs of every citizen in Ontario. It must be unambiguous but sufficiently flexible to respond to changing circumstances, and special human, geographical and political differences.

2. *Finance*

Leadership from the Province in the form of financial persuasion through the grant structure is necessary to ensure an acceptable level of library service throughout the Province.

3. *Regional Funding*

The grants to regional systems based on per capita and per square mile should be continued. They must be adequate to maintain regional facilities, and a staff of consultants and support staff appropriate to the administration of the region's basic needs and services.

4. *Regional Libraries and Grants*

Increased funding should be paid to specified resource libraries to assist with collection building and extra staff costs.

5. *Structure and Governance*

In order to retain the freedom and ability to respond to local needs, we suggest the future lies in Union Libraries.

6. *Regional Boards*

The present method of appointment to Regional boards is supported by the South Central Board. South Central Regional Library System has eight representatives from municipal boards and one Ministerial appointment. This allows two people to be appointed from the Hamilton Board thus redresses the inequity between the voting power of the small and large libraries.





7. *Accountability*

Regions must be financially accountable to the Provincial office for expenditure of basic funds and to the member libraries for those services funded by the participating libraries.

8. *Delivery of Service - Regional Role*

The Board is convinced that regional library systems must be retained as an integral part of Ontario Public Library Service.

( )



SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM

A BRIEF TO THE FORUM

ON

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY REVIEW

HAMILTON, JUNE 8, 1981



THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

1891

1215 10th Ave. New York City

100-100000-100000

## INTRODUCTION

The South Central Regional Library System comprises 1,154 square miles in Halton and Hamilton-Wentworth Regions and Brant County. The population of approximately 744,876 is served by 15 library boards situated in large industrial, multicultural and dormitory communities surrounded by prosperous agricultural areas. There is one Municipal Regional Library system - Wentworth Library, in addition to two non-operating boards which contract for service with neighbouring libraries. New or refurbished library facilities already exist or are being built in each community and all town and city libraries have trained librarians on staff.

South Central is the smallest of the fourteen regions in the Province but it has the fourth largest population. Through a long standing network of staff committees and the close involvement of the Chief Librarian's Advisory Group it has developed a highly co-ordinated system of services. A copy of SCRLS goals and objectives is attached.

Based on dialogue with the member libraries, the Board is convinced that the Regional library systems have contributed substantially to raising the standards of public library service. We are pleased that the Review offers an opportunity to submit recommendations for future progress.

## PUBLIC LIBRARY POLICY - the role of the Province in the delivery of public library service (Ministry Leadership)

*The government shall establish and remain committed to a public library policy that will be relevant to the future needs of every citizen in Ontario. It must be unambiguous but sufficiently flexible to respond to changing circumstances, and special human, geographical and political differences.*





- A division for Public Library Service shall be established within the Ministry of Culture & Recreation.
- The head of the division or department shall have the status of an Assistant Deputy Minister.
- A senior staff position shall be established responsible for Regional Library Systems including monitoring services, co-ordinating Regional programmes on a provincial scale and maintaining communication between each system and the Ministry.
- Other staff positions singly or combined should include consultants for:
  - statistics
  - grants
  - planning research and technical development
  - special interests e.g. francophone, native peoples, multilingual and service to the handicapped
  - external and internal information (publications and public relations)
- A general supervisor and support staff for the above personnel will be needed.

It is the belief of the South Central Board that local public library services cannot be completely efficient or keep up-to-date without a strong, adequately funded Provincial presence. As in all other organizations, LEADERSHIP must come from the top, it can never successfully emanate from the grass roots.

#### FINANCE

*Leadership from the Province in the form of financial persuasion through the grant structure is necessary to ensure an acceptable level of library service throughout the Province.*



The importance of every citizen's right to ready access to information is not recognized in all communities. Capital grants for new or upgrading facilities and for new equipment will be a necessity in view of impending changes in information delivery.

Establishment grants should be a priority for network projects involving automated systems as the initial expense will be beyond the capacity of small municipalities to become involved. These funds could be subject to recommendation by the regional library systems thus ensuring co-ordination.

Grants to non-operating boards should cease unless the municipality contributes at least a matching per capita amount and agrees to pay these funds to neighbouring library boards.

#### REGIONAL FUNDING

*The grants to regional systems based on per capita and per square mile should be continued. They must be adequate to maintain regional facilities, and a staff of consultants and support staff appropriate to the administration of the region's basic needs and services.*

- An inflationary factor must be an integral feature of regional basic funding.
- Equalization grants for geographic reasons and seed grants for special services are appropriate.
- Co-ordinated services to member libraries which include purchase of materials (with the exception of films) should be paid for by the participating libraries.





## RESOURCE LIBRARIES AND GRANTS

*Increased funding should be paid to specified resource libraries to assist with collection building and extra staff costs.*

It is suggested that resource libraries be designated according to geographic location and that in addition to the major (provincial) resource libraries there be a second tier of libraries also serving this purpose who enjoy a closer association with their smaller satellites. The funding of resource libraries should not take place in isolation from the libraries they serve, there should be a regional plan for all such monies.

## STRUCTURE AND GOVERNANCE

*In order to retain the freedom and ability to respond to local needs, we suggest the future lies in Union Libraries.*

If city, town and township library boards within a county pool funds and resources, paying according to their percentage of use of services, the benefits of size and co-ordination could be enjoyed without forfeiting autonomy. This would impose an administration cost for a staff and facilities. The alternative is that special grants to regions for unorganized counties should continue but this mitigates against the formation of larger units.

## REGIONAL BOARDS

*The present method of appointment to Regional boards is supported by the South Central Board. South Central Regional Library System has eight representatives from municipal boards and one Ministerial appointment. This*





*allows two people to be appointed from the Hamilton Board thus redresses the inequity between the voting power of the small and large libraries.*

#### ACCOUNTABILITY

*Regions must be financially accountable to the Provincial office for expenditure of basic funds and to the member libraries for those services funded by the participating libraries.*

Lines of authority established between the Provincial and Regional offices will mean that regions will be subject to the same scrutiny as other government offices.

Services co-ordinated and monitored for the member libraries will be reported on and financial statements issued regularly to management committees. An example of this is the Technical Services Users Group.

Accountability for planning and priorities is fully covered through the mechanism of the annual Management by Results submitted to the Ministry each year following perusal by member boards and chief librarians.

#### DELIVERY OF SERVICES

##### Regional Role

*The Board is convinced that regional library systems must be retained as an integral part of Ontario Public Library Service.*

The co-operative services developed by the regions are now taken for granted as a minimum standard by local boards. They have to be continued. If the responsibility for providing the consultative, co-operative services necessary



for the facilitation and administration of these programmes is transferred to the Resource Library the Resource Library will, in turn, have to establish a special department for the purpose since municipal staff cannot wear two hats. This was the mode when regions came into existence and it did not work.

#### Regional Boundaries

The South Central Board has established all its services on policies recommended by committees of member library staff approved by the Chief Librarians' Advisory Group. This structure will be eminently suitable when the libraries begin paying in 1982 for selected services according to their percentage of use.

This participatory framework would allow South Central's boundaries to be changed as the Region is compact with good, well established lines of communication with its neighbouring regions. A brief to be submitted by C.L.A.G. to the Review by September will undoubtedly expand on this point. However, any major changes to regional jurisdictions should be contemplated only after a strong system of monitoring and co-ordinating services has been established between the Public Libraries Office of the Ministry and the individual regional systems.





## SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM

### C O A L S

1. To assess the effectiveness of present Regional services in meeting the Region's aims and the needs of the individual libraries.
2. To provide, within the resources available, equality of opportunity for library services within the Region.
3. To co-ordinate the services of member libraries with other educational and social agencies at all levels of government to achieve improved library service in each community.
4. To provide leadership and co-ordination in the area of planning and development of new materials and new services which can be used by member libraries.
5. To encourage and assist each member library to utilize all the resources of its community in order to function and be recognized as an integral service to the community.
6. To assist member libraries to encourage individuals to use library services in the pursuit, acquisition and utilization of knowledge for their growth and recreation.
7. To examine trends in public library service in relation to legislation and funding.
8. To uphold the Public Libraries Act and to play our part in influencing the philosophy of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation as it pertains to libraries.





CURRENT OBJECTIVES

1. To provide a cataloguing support system for six member libraries.
2. To continue to maintain the present standard of the Interlibrary Loan and Reference Service.
3. To assist in improving and extending automated systems including bibliographic and circulation control and on-line information retrieval.
4. To continue to support appropriate inter-regional technical services activities, such as the Cataloguing Support Service co-ordinated by the Region for libraries who were Niagara Regional Library Systems (NRLS) users.
5. To provide education for trustees and staff through workshops, special meetings and conferences.
6. To assist member libraries to maintain their audio-visual services through co-ordinating selection and acquisition of film, Regional film purchases and provision of a central maintenance service.
7. To support children's services by co-ordinating the expertise of staff from member libraries and by providing materials, programmes and opportunities for staff development.
8. Through publicity and public relations extend the awareness of public library service to individuals and political, education, social and community agencies.
9. To encourage knowledge and use of library services by the handicapped through the organization and provision of materials and special services.
10. To investigate new developments in information delivery and keep member libraries abreast of these; e.g. OECA-Telidon.
11. To continue to assist Six Nations Board in the provision of library services.
12. To ensure equalization and improvement in library services in the Brant County libraries.



# stelco

Stelco Inc.

General Office  
Stelco Tower  
Hamilton, Ontario  
L8N 3T1  
(416) 528-2511

June 8, 1981

(Mrs.) Judith McAnanama  
Chief Librarian  
The Hamilton Public Library Board  
55 York Boulevard  
Hamilton, Ontario  
L8R 3K1

Dear Mrs. McAnanama:

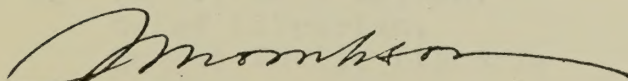
RE: PUBLIC FORUM ON PUBLIC LIBRARIES

This is to confirm my recent conversation with you concerning your letter of May 22, 1981.

As I indicated to you, Stelco library systems have enjoyed a long and productive working relationship with the Public Libraries in the area. We are most interested in their ongoing activities and in the direction of their future development. Unfortunately however, the man who is most involved in this area, and likely the only person who could prepare a meaningful brief on our behalf, cannot do so at this time. Mr. A. D. Dick, Supervisor of Records Management and Library Services for the Company, suffered a stroke in early February and has not yet returned to work.

Therefore, we will not be submitting a brief to the Public Forum. Our interest and support, however, does continue and if we can be of any assistance later in the review process, please let me know.

Yours very truly,  
STELCO INC.



J. D. Thompson  
Office Services Manager

JDT:cc





The Tower Poetry Society,  
c/o Dundas Public Library,  
18 Orlivie Street,  
Dundas, Ontario,  
L9H 2S2.

May 25, 1981.

Mrs. Judith McAnanama,  
The Chief Librarian,  
Hamilton Public Library,  
55 York Blvd.,  
Hamilton, Ontario.

Dear Mrs. McAnanama:

Being inexperienced in the mechanics of the Library System,  
we do not feel qualified to participate in the drafting of  
Public Library legislation.

Our members have used libraries in the area and feel this area  
is fortunate in its delivery of service considering the apparent  
limiting of funding with the increases of general expenditures,  
so that the book selection is occasionally more limited than we  
would wish.

We would request that reading material be given priority.

The Tower Poetry Society members have been very pleased with  
the quality of service they have received from the librarians  
in this area.

Yours truly,

*Helen Dougher*

Helen Dougher,  
President.

cc (Mrs.) Dawn Bryden,  
Chief Librarian,  
Dundas Public Library.





## BRIEF TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES PROGRAMME REVIEW

## PUBLIC FORUM SUMMARY

The brief addresses the questions of political accountability and structure of municipal library governance as follows.

Wentworth's Board is composed primarily of elected members of municipal council, with all appointments made by council.

Contrary to the opinion of many, however, this has not meant a victory for the Philistines. Indeed, stronger, better communications have inspired a close working relationship and mutual understanding between board and council that has immeasurably strengthened the library. Understanding has brought a commitment and support that has enabled the Library to achieve continuous significant improvements in the calibre of a broad spectrum of its services -- over a large area and in a short time.

As evidence of its recent successful development and the effect of elected municipal councillors as Board members, Wentworth offers the following:

- . services and management based upon the most modern methods available, including state-of-the-art computer systems;
- . per capita readership increase of 25% over last five years;
- . building facilities have expanded 57%;
- . local financial support increase of 114% over the same period;
- . the Report of the Hamilton-Wentworth Review Commission.

\* \* \* \* \*

The question of whether citizen library boards should be replaced in whole or in part by elected councillors has now been debated in Ontario for some years. Wentworth submits that there is a compelling validity to much of the position in favour of council control of and public accountability for libraries.

It then presents a series of citations concerning public library governance, taken from the major reports on local government in Ontario of the last five years. All of these strongly support Wentworth's submission:

- . Report of the Royal Commission on Metropolitan Toronto, 1977.
- . Report of the Ottawa-Carlton Review Commission, 1976.
- . Report of the Waterloo Region Review Commission, 1979.
- . Report of the Hamilton-Wentworth Review Commission, 1978.
- . Report of the Provincial-Municipal Grants Reform Committee, 1977.
- . Association of Municipalities of Ontario, AMO Reports #9, 1980.

Wentworth further submits that its combination of councillors and citizens provides a useful compromise between, and indeed improvement over, the two extremes of this debate, and offers its record and experience of success as testimony of the benefits to be gained thereby.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Wentworth Library Board therefore recommends that such a pattern for library board appointments be endorsed by the Forum and the Public Libraries Programme Review, for implementation as the province-wide norm, to wit:

1. All library board appointments to be made by municipal council; and
2. Some of these appointments to be elected municipal councillors, in a proportion to be determined by council according to local needs and circumstances; and
3. The remaining appointments to be citizens, to a total number to be determined by council according to local needs.





# WENTWORTH LIBRARY BOARD

## BRIEF TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES PROGRAMME REVIEW

### PUBLIC FORUM

In addressing the questions of political accountability and structure of municipal library governance, the Wentworth Library Board urges that the model it represents be given favourable consideration for province-wide application.

As is common with most county library boards, the Wentworth Board is composed primarily of members of municipal council, with all appointments made by council. We believe the outcome clearly evident. Regular and unimpeded two-way communication flow has inspired a close working relationship and mutual understanding between board and council. And Wentworth Libraries have enjoyed the active support essential to achieving continuous significant improvement in the calibre of a broad spectrum of services over a large area -- but short a time.

The Wentworth Library Board provides service to the Area or local Municipalities of Ancaster, Flamborough, Glanbrook and Stoney Creek within the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth. Operating under authority of the Hamilton-Wentworth Act, Orders-in-Council Nos. 805/73 and 146/74, a Regional Municipal enabling by-law and the Public Libraries Act, it is formed of seven members appointed by Regional Council upon the advice of the Area Councils. Of these, four are locally elected councillors and three are citizens, each from a different member municipality. Terms of appointment are two and three years, respectively.

The Board is responsible for the operation of fifteen branch libraries, four deposit stations and an administrative headquarters. Its services and management are based upon the most modern methods available, including state-of-the-art library computer systems. As but one example of its notable success, its per-capita readership has risen by twenty-five per-cent. over the past five years. Building facilities have expanded by fifty-seven per-cent. It is progressing just as significantly in the many other facets of its services, including their local financial support, which has grown by one hundred and fourteen per-cent. in the same period.

The success of the Wentworth Board in providing library service to a dispersed population over a large geographical area is attested by the Report of the Hamilton-Wentworth Review Commission (p.203):

"The Wentworth Library has clearly demonstrated that a library board composed in large part of elected officials cannot only provide service of a high level at low cost, but can also overcome any potentially difficult matters of accountability to a variety of municipal councils."





Broadly speaking, the Library is supported by appropriations from each of the member local municipal councils, apportioned as a percentage in the relationship that the total taxable assessment value of each bears to the sum total taxable assessment value of all. To accommodate these special circumstances, again citing the Hamilton Wentworth Review Commission (p. 201):

"... a unique procedure has been established for approving its budget. The Board first submits its budget to the Regional Finance Committee. Approval by that body is followed by referral to the area municipal councils for comment. Any comments are then taken into account by the Finance Committee, which forwards the budget with its recommendations to the Regional Council. Although the system offers an opportunity for any one of the affected area municipalities to impede budget approval, such obstruction has not in fact occurred, and the whole process has been characterised by a spirit of co-operation. The appointment to the Board of locally elected representatives may account to a large extent for the smoothness with which budget matters are handled."

\*\*\*\*\*

The debate over whether citizen library boards should be replaced in whole or in part by elected councillors has been waged in Ontario for a number of years. The Wentworth Library Board submits that the position expressed in the following excerpts has a certain compelling validity which can be ignored by the public library community only at its own peril.

Report of the Royal Commission on Metropolitan Toronto, 1977 (p.380):

"The accountability of library boards to the electorate for the expenditure of public funds can be questioned. Because the elected bodies making appointments to library boards are precluded from appointing one of their members (except for the Mayor or his delegate), no elected body can feel genuinely responsible for the quality of service or the efficiency of operation of the public library system. This is an inappropriate arrangement for a service that consumes a significant portion of local spending."





Report of the Ottawa-Carleton Review Commission, 1976 (p. 162):

"As we have reported elsewhere, public policy and priorities, especially concerning spending power, should be firmly in the hands of those elected to Municipal office. To remove functions from 'politics' is to remove them from public accountability."

Report of the Waterloo Region Review Commission, 1979 (p. 223):

"Library Boards are, in effect, a part of city government performing a very important city service. There is no reason at all why libraries should be any less subject to city policies or any less a part of city operations than other city services."

Report of the Hamilton-Wentworth Review Commission, 1978 (p. 204):

"In our view it is important ... that responsibility and accountability for ... [library] service be clearly established and given to elected municipal councillors."

Report of the Provincial-Municipal Grants Reform Committee, 1977 (p. 110):

"... it was the Committee's opinion that municipalities view the provision of library services as their responsibility. We therefore recommend:

That immediate steps be taken to re-assign the responsibility for library services from Municipal Library Boards to municipalities."

Association of Municipalities of Ontario, AMO Reports #9, 1980 (pp. 1, 25 & 26):

"AMO concurred with this recommendation. Fears had been expressed that if the provision of library services became a responsibility of council, library services would be assigned a low priority. However, recently, funding of library services by local councils has risen faster than provincial grants despite the fact that councils are not obligated to provide the funds requisitioned by the boards.

The principles of accountability to the electorate and decision-making by elected officials have been deliberated over for many years. Democracy depends on the election of representatives to make decisions on behalf of the constituent population. By exercising their freedom of choice in accepting or rejecting candidates, electors try to determine the character of government and the nature and extent of services provided.





For these reasons, AMO recommends that library services be provided by a municipal department under the direct control of council or by an advisory library committee under council's control. If council deems it appropriate, it may want to set up a committee of council to deal with certain policy matters. However, budgetary control should rest with the full council. Advisory committees of interested persons could be appointed by council. Municipal councils in certain circumstances may want to set up policies which library advisory committees could follow to enable them to run day-to-day operations. Councils should be empowered to delegate a large proportion of their responsibilities to advisory library committees."

The Wentworth Library Board further submits that its combination of councillors and citizens provides a useful compromise between, and indeed improvement over, the two extremes of this debate, and offers its record and experience of success as testimony of the benefits to be gained thereby.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Wentworth Library Board therefore recommends that such a pattern for library board appointments be endorsed by the Forum and the Public Libraries Programme Review, for implementation as the province-wide norm, to wit:

1. All library board appointments to be made by municipal council; and
2. Some of these appointments to be elected municipal councillors, in a proportion to be determined by council according to local needs and circumstances; and
3. The remaining appointments to be citizens, to a total number to be determined by council according to local needs.







#2  
RECEIVED BY CHIEF  
LIBRARIAN

DATE 13/5/81

Westinghouse Canada Inc.

Box 510  
Hamilton Ontario  
L8N 3K2  
Telephone (416) 528-8811  
Telex 061-8655

May 19, 1981

Mrs. Judith McAnanama  
Chief Librarian  
The Hamilton Public Library Board  
55 York Blvd.  
Hamilton, Ontario  
L8R 3K1

Dear Mrs. McAnanama:

Your letter of April 28, addressed to Mr. F.H. Tyaack, President of Westinghouse Canada Inc., has been given to me for response and we appreciate the opportunity to make our views known in the context of the Review currently being undertaken.

First, of course, this company is in no position to represent the views of individual employees using the regional library system, nor would we consider it appropriate to poll employees on the matter.

As to the company's use of the system, I have made some inquiries of departments most likely to be knowledgeable. However, because of the very specialized and technical nature of much of the information we need to research, I find that only limited use is made of the system in technical matters.

It is our management opinion that we should not expect the library to be able to respond to inquiries of this nature. There are other sources (e.g., McMaster University) for such information.

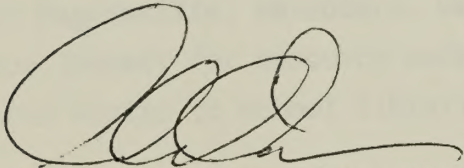
We do, however, use the system to retrieve information of a non-technical nature. In this respect, the system is used to research business, economic and social data for both domestic and internationally oriented projects and the service has been good. We foresee increased use of computerized scanning and retrieval from bibliographic data bases as being most helpful in this type of research.





I trust you will receive these comments as our contribution to this Review. We will not feel "left out" if not called upon to present them at the Forum.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'A.A. McArthur', with a large, stylized initial 'A' and a long, sweeping underline.

A.A. McArthur, Director  
Corporate Communications

/er

cc:  
Mr. F.H. Tyaack (W)



## SIX NATIONS PUBLIC LIBRARY

BRIEF TO THE  
PUBLIC LIBRARIES REVIEW PROGRAMME

The Six Nations Public Library serves a population of 5,816 of which 1,485 are children of school age. High school students attend schools in Hagersville, Caledonia, Cayuga and Brantford and they depend on our library for resource material as bussing leaves no time for after hour visits to school libraries.

Our library service has been in existence only 11 years and is only now beginning to have an impact on the community.

To be effective, smaller libraries depend very much on the resources provided by, in our case, the South Central Regional Library System. The interlibrary book and film loan system along with the courier system are needed.

Our main concern is that small libraries such as ours may be preserved to serve their communities in a way that would be more effective than a larger library at a more distant point. Our Six Nations Library is building a collection of Indian Resources and cultural material, that is valuable to our patrons and difficult to obtain elsewhere. We are also trying to preserve as much as we can of our past local and on-going history.

Small libraries with limited funding are unable to afford librarians with university degrees but they do need a library staff who are knowledgeable, efficient and dedicated.

A library consultant such as provided by South Central Regional Library System is an asset. She helps with library problems and is a connecting link to the regional board.





In regard to funding, consideration should be given as to whether the area served by the library is a small concentrated area such as in a small town or more scattered as in a suburban area or farm community.

In Six Nations, three book drops must be maintained in schools in order to reach that area of the community that is too far removed from the library to have adequate service.

We do not favour funding by circulation because we render many services to organizations and these services are not reflected in our circulation figures. Some of these organizations in our community are the Nursing Home, the Children's Aid Society and Public Health. Our Six Nations Library is funded at the present time only by a Provincial Grant. We did have a Federal Grant but did not receive it this year. Therefore, we are operating with a limited budget.

Library Boards should be chosen for committed interest rather than political appointment and the Library Board should have a vote on appointment of new members other than Council Members.

Overall, the preservation of small libraries should be maintained. Each small library offers to its own community, the needs and interests of the local patrons.

The Regional Board as it operates in South Central Region is satisfactory and should be continued. Reducing the number of regions, thus making the areas larger and distances greater, would create difficulties in communication.

SIX NATIONS PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD

Submitted by:

Mrs. Olive Moses - Chairman  
Mrs. Ann General - Librarian





## BRIEF TO ONTARIO PUBLIC LIBRARIES PROGRAMME REVIEW

FROM

WENTWORTH COUNTY TEACHER-LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION

AND

WENTWORTH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

---

The Wentworth County Teacher-Librarians Association is a voluntary organization of the teacher-librarians, K - 13, who work in the schools of the Wentworth County Board of Education. We aim to improve the quality of library service available to our students so that they can benefit from a richer educational experience.

TRUSTEES

The relationship between the Wentworth County Board of Education and the public libraries is the Board's appointment, under Section 5 of the Public Libraries Act 1970, of three trustees to the Public Libraries Board serving the area under the jurisdiction of the School Board. Under the present Act, these trustees have no responsibility to report to the Board on their activities, nor do the trustees appointed by the Board of Education necessarily have any connection with the educational system. Further, the Board of Education has no financial responsibility to the local library boards. All connection ceases after the Library Board Trustee appointments have been made.

This situation should be changed. Under the new Public Libraries Act, most of the trustee appointments should be made by the municipality concerned as that municipality provides the greatest proportion of the funding for the public library system. But a stronger connection is already established between Boards of Education and public libraries.





While the teacher-librarians teach research skills and attempt to instill a love of reading in their pupils in order to produce individuals who can learn independently, they recognize that, as adults, those students will continue their learning, to a large extent, through the public libraries. So a closer connection should exist between the public libraries and the school libraries. In future, the trustees appointed by the School Boards should be two in number and should be practising teacher-librarians, one from the elementary and one from the secondary panel. Further, these trustees should have a responsibility to report back to the Board of Education in writing once a year, and to speak to their report at an open School Board meeting if so required.

#### PROGRAMS

In order to foster the child's familiarity with the public library, programs have been set up in some centres where all students in the elementary schools within walking distance of the public library are introduced to that institution through a class tour. However, students living farther away do not have this opportunity as no money is available for transportation. If equal opportunity in education is to occur then money should be made available to further this program of orientation.

Secondary school students use the public libraries as natural extensions of their high school library. While the teacher-librarian is familiar with the course of study and can discuss the project or essay with the classroom teacher, the evening hours of operation of the public libraries, as well as their ability to provide a greater variety of materials, make the public libraries an important addition to a student's education. In order to facilitate closer communication between school and public libraries a paid liaison person should be appointed for each regional library board.

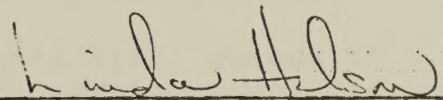




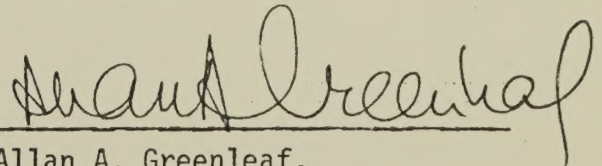
TECHNOLOGY

The Wentworth County Board of Education funds its school libraries at a rate of \$12.50 per pupil per year for library books and audio-visual software. The maximum population of any one school is about 1500 students. Obviously the public libraries, if they are organized into a large regional system, are in a much better position financially to invest in the very expensive computer technology now becoming available and necessary to modern libraries. Provision must be made for school libraries to tap into the data bases that a large regional public library system should have available. Sharing of these resources is essential if we are to produce adults familiar and capable of dealing with the technological revolution.

Closer liaison is necessary between school and public libraries to create an adult population that uses its libraries fully. Teacher-librarians as the School Board appointed trustees on the Public Library Boards, a liaison person to facilitate the development of programs between the two library systems, greater funding for transportation where necessary and for the sharing of modern technological services, will help to produce this result.



Linda Helson, President,  
Wentworth County Teacher-Librarians  
Association



Allan A. Greenleaf,  
Director of Education and Secretary  
Wentworth County Board of Education

LH:me

June 5, 1981







## ST. JOSEPH'S VILLA

Overfield and Governor's Rd.  
DUNDAS, Ontario, Canada  
L9H 5G7

Phone 627-3541

June 3, 1981.

Chief Librarian,  
Hamilton Public Library,  
55 York Boulevard,  
Hamilton, Ontario.  
L8P 3K1

Dear Madam:

In response to your invitation to submit a brief to be presented at the Programme Review on June 8th, we have chosen to write to extend our appreciation for the library services available to the Residents of St. Joseph's Villa.

Many of our residents are able to walk to the Dundas library where they enjoy spending time sitting and reading. Books are also borrowed, enjoyed and returned with regularity.

B'nai Brith in co-operation with the Dundas library makes large print books available to those who require them by delivering books directly to the room of the resident on a regular basis.

In addition to the above services, several residents enjoy the talking books provided by the library.

The administration of St. Joseph's Villa wishes to express thanks for the excellent services provided and certainly supports continued funding for present services and for any future services which would add to the quality of life of the elderly.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) Betty Shupe,  
Director of Villa Services.









HAMILTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 2022 21335065 1